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CHESS.

To Correspondents.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

A W DANIEL.-Thanks for problem, which we expect to find as acceptable

J B COMPION (Toronto).—We have replied through the post. F G BINGLEY (Surbiton).—No. 1 is very pretty, but it has been done too often. No. 2 shall receive further attention.

H R ROWLAND (St. Andrews).—The address of the Editor of the British Chess Magazine is 15, Elmwood Lane, Leeds. Correct Solutions of Problems Nos. 3257 and 3258 received from Fred Long (Santiago, Chili); of No. 3263 from V C (Cape Town) and Girindra Chandra Mukherji (Muktagacha, India); of No. 3265 from Robert H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.); of No. 3266 from C Field, junior (Athol, Mass.), of No. 3267 from Ada M Williams (Darlington), Souza Couto (Lisbon), C K Ogden (Rossall School), and H S Brandreth (Weybridge); of 3268 from Richard Murphy (Wexford), Hereward, Nellie Morris (Winchelsea), S J England (South Woodford), A Hannam (Diddington), H S Brandreth (Weybridge), C R Jones, Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), T Roberts, C K Ogden (Rossall School), and J J Scargill (Bromley).

(Bromley).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3269 received from Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), Sorrento. C R Jones, R Worters (Canterbury), Nellie Morris (Winchelsea), F Henderson (Leeds), G Bakker (Rotterdam), E J Winter-Wood, A Groves (Southend), G Stillingfleet-Johnson (Cobbam), Charles Burnett, Corporal B L Spackman (Aldershot), S J England (South Woodford), J D Tucker (Ilkley), J Hopkinson (Derby), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), G Collins (Burgess Hill), Laura Greaves (Shelton), Walter S Forester (Bristol', Richard Murphy (Wexford), J Harding (Liverpool), C E Perugini, Shadforth, and T Roberts.

Solution of Problem No. 3268.—By O. H. LABONE.

WHITE

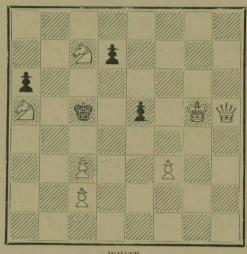
1. Kt to Q 6th

2. Q to R 5th

3. Q to Kt 6th, Mate.

If Black play t. K to Kt 3rd, 2. Q to R 5th (ch); if t. K to Q 5th, 2. Q to K B 2nd (ch); B takes Kt. 2. Q to K 3rd (ch); if t. K takes Kt, 2. Q to R 5th; and if t. B takes Kt a 2. Q to K 3rd, etc.

PROBLEM No. 3271. By H. RODNEY.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

Game played at Nuremberg between Messrs. Marshall and Swiderski. (Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. M.) | WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. M.) WHITE (Mr. S.)

1. P to Q 4th

2. Kt to K B 3rd

3. P to K 3rd

4. Q Kt to Q 2nd

5. B to K 2nd

6. P takes P

7. B to Kt 5th

8. P to Q Kt 4th

The effort to maintain P to Q 4th
P to Q B 4th
Kt to K B 3rd
Kt to B 3rd
B to B 4th
P to K 4th
Q to B 2nd

11. Q to Kt 3rd 13. P takes P 14. Kt takes P 15. B takes Kt 16. P to Q 6th

17. K to Q 2nd 18. P takes B play.

19. Ptakes R (Q, ch) R takes Q
20. Kt to Q 4th Kt takes K B P
21. K R to Kt sq
If Kt takes B, Kt takes R, and the Knight
cannot then be taken on account of Q takes
P (ch).

R to Q so R to K B sq R takes Kt (ch

y should have come epoly instantly shows ext move.

B to Q 6th
P to K 5th
B takes B
Q Kt to K 4th
Kt takes B
Kt to Q 6th (ch)

23. P takes R
24. K to B sq
25. Q to Kt sq
26. Q to B 2nd
27. K to Q 2nd
28. K to K 3rd
29. K to B 3rd
White resi O takes P (ch)
O to R 8th (ch)
O to B 6th (ch)
O takes P (ch)
O takes P (ch)
O takes P (ch)
Kt to Ktsth (ch)
Kt takes P (ch)

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the Western Chess Association between Messrs. Schrader and Uedemann. (Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. U.) WHITE (Mr. S.) P to K 4th Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to Q 5th Of little good lete, shut out by its own Pawn. K 2nd is a better square for it.

23. Kt to B sq P takes P

P to Q 3rd P to K B 4th P to B 5th B to B 3rd Q to K sq K to R sq P to K Kt 4th Kt to K 2nd Castles P to Q 4th P to K B 3rd Q to K sq Q to B 2nd

14. P to Kt 5th

P takes P K to R sq Q to Kt sq P to K Kt 3rd R takes B Q to Kt 2nd K takes Q K to R 3rd 15. Q to R 4th 16. B takes P 17. Kt to Q 2nd

25. B takes P R to K 7th
There is nothing to be done in this
direction. B to B 3rd would at least save a
Pawn.

Pawn.

26. Kt to K 4th B to B sq
27. R to B 2nd R to K 6th
28. B takes P Kt to Kt 3rd
29. R to K Kt sq
30. R to B 4th K to R 4th
31. R to Kt 5th (ch) K to R 3rd
32. R to R 4th (mate)

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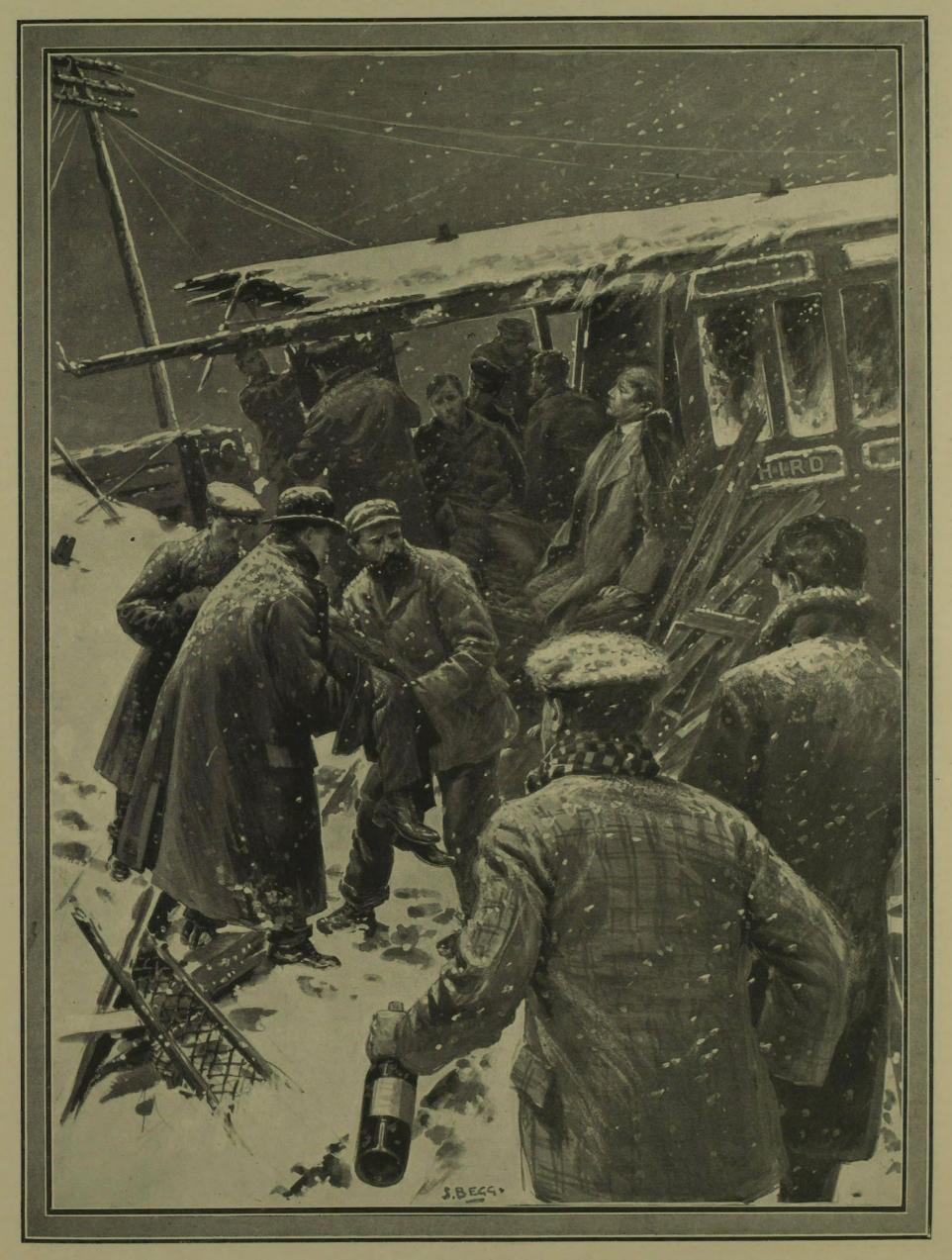
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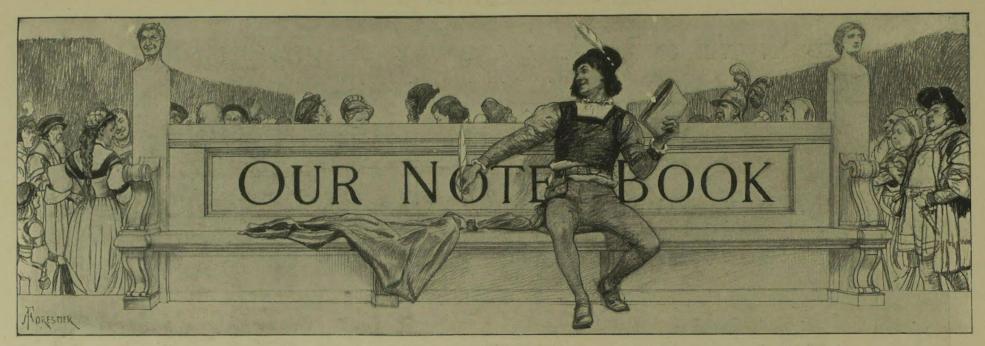
WRECKED IN THE SNOW: THE RAILWAY DISASTER IN SCOTLAND.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM A SKETCH BY FRANK O. DOBSON, ARBROATH.



REMOVING THE INJURED PASSENGERS FROM THE WRECKED TRAIN AT ELLIOT STATION.

Elsewhere we print the details of the terrible railway accident. The sketch from which this drawing was made was taken on the spot almost immediately after the collision, when the work of first aid to the injured was in progress.



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

PERCEIVE with astonishment, mingled with gratitude (and terror, which is the very soul of gratitude) a beautiful picture erected upon the top of this article. Such decoration is all to the good; and if the Editor chooses to print all my words in different colours I, for one, shall consider them vastly improved. Still, you may dwell for a moment on the composition of this admirable design. In the foreground (you will observe) I am myself seated, clad in that close and clinging fifteenth - century costume which best sets off my elegant but too ethereal figure. I am engaged (somewhat ostentatiously) in dipping a quill pen in ink; and I seem to be wearing (in case of accidents) another quill pen in my hat. A long procession of the most important human types pass behind me, for none of them have the courage to pass in front of me. The two busts or terminal figures which decorate the seat are portraits of the Editor and his trusty lieutenant.

I mentioned last week that the doctors have now discovered that Christmas pudding is an exquisitely hygienic and harmless food. That is typical of all the developments of scientific thought in our day. Many prophets and righteous men, many thinkers and idealists, have wasted their lives in running after scientific truth. Never run after scientific truth. Stand where you are, and in a few years scientific truth will run after you. Continue to eat pork, and sooner or later the doctors will say that pork is the only food that is perfectly digestible. Continue to drink port, and sooner or later a Man will arise in medical circles who will prove that port is the only certain safeguard against gout. The specialist may have told you to take your children to the seaside. But if you are only long enough in packing he will very likely have discovered that sea air is poison before you start. The best authorities may have told you (if your chest is weak) to make your bed in your back garden for a year. They may be telling you to grow your tulips in your bedroom the next year. In fact, I did definitely see in a medical article the other day that the fresh-air cure ought to be given up, as fresh air was not so good a thing as had been supposed. The truth of the matter is, I suppose, that what a medical theorist has to do is almost exactly the same as what a social or historical theorist has to do: he has to strike an average between an enormous number of effects produced by one thing, all of them different effects, some of them contradictory effects. It is as difficult (I expect) to say whether the effect of sherry is good or bad as to say whether the effect of Napoleon was good or bad. Among these ordinary human things there is no such thing as the simple poison and the simple antidote. Napoleon was not a poison; he was a dangerous stimulant. Wellington was not an antidote; he was a very dangerous substitute.

Certainly, if science has its startling changes, so has history. I have recently come across a case of reversal which (though individuals, of course, have often advanced it) is in ordinary popular assumption quite as sensational as the change touching Christmas pudding. First, I learnt that plum pudding was wholesome. Now I learn that King Richard III. was wholesome. I do not know whether any of the readers of this page have read, as I did the other day, Sir Clements Markham's book, "Richard III."; it is well worth reading. Although the hypothesis has been maintained often enoughi-as, for instance, by Horace Walpole-I have never seen it maintained so systematically or in so solid and modern a manner of history. I write this with some fear before my eyes, for I know that in another part of this paper figures one of the most brilliant and entertaining of modern historical students and controversialists, who has made a particular study of historical mysteries. But in so far as a man having only the common culture of the middle-class omnivorous reader can be said to be convinced on a point of history, I confess that I am convinced by Sir Clements Markham's argument and theory. What his theory is I have already indicated: it is simply the complete justification of Richard III. The wicked Richard Crookback, whom I have known from childhood, gradually disintegrates and disappears before my eyes. He was not wicked; he was not even a Crookback, it seems, to any particular extent. One feels as if the only other discovery left would be that his name was not Richard.

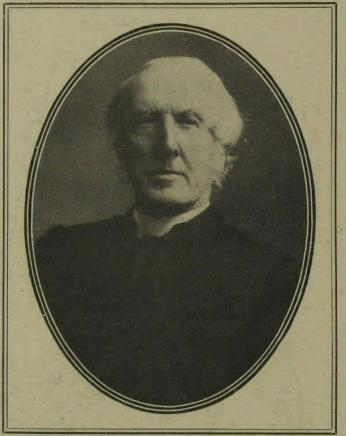


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE PRINCIPAL RAINY, D.D.,
Greatest Scottish Ecclesiastical Statesman.

(SEE "PERSONAL NOTES AND NEWS.")

It is as well to insist, to begin with, on what may be called the journalistic quality in the story; its sensationalism or practical novelty for the existing public. Sir Clements Markham holds that Richard III. did not murder the Princes in the Tower, but that Henry VII. did. This is full of exactly that abrupt and staggering substitution or reversal which is the very essence of the success of a detective story. By this, to the popular historical eye, Henry VII. stands in history as the crowned avenger of a crime that he really committed himself. Now, apart from the elements of fact, we may dwell upon this interesting element of fiction; for this change is artistically credible, as is the climax of a good detective tale. Nothing is more false than the phrase that romance, even detective romance, ends with the utterly unexpected. The utterly unexpected would be the utterly incredible. If "The Newcomes" ended with the discovery that Colonel Newcome was a common swindler, it would not even be sensational, it would be unreal. If we discovered that Sir Galahad was a bad lot, it would not be a shock, for it would not be Sir Galahad. If in the crudest tale of sensation a reputable man is to be ruinously exposed, there must be something faintly and sub-consciously irritating about

his reputation from the very first; the thing has been done excellently in Gaboriau's "Widow Lerouge." Similarly, the scoundrel who is to be exculpated must be slightly fascinating, even as a scoundrel. We must love him a little as the Beast before he turns into the Prince.

It is interesting to note that these romantic conditions are exactly fulfilled in the case of Henry VII. and Richard III. Henry VII. may have been the champion of justice; but even his friends admit that he had that particular vice that goes least with any disinterested championship—avarice. Richard III. may have been a mean, cold-blooded person. But even his foes admitted that he had that quality which goes least with

mere meanness: a flamboyant and high-speaking courage on the field of battle, that ecstasy of war in which bright words and bright swords go together. It is at least significant, I think, that even the Tudor tradition has left all the prose with Henry and all the poetry with Richard. It is significant that even those who make Richard wrong make him attractive; that even those who make Henry right make him unattractive. Here is the first hint of something that may be a broken and defaced tradition, like the light of an eclipsed sun. It is, I believe, the fact that the few popular ballads which exist celebrate the heroism of Richard.

Sir Clements Markham, however, has solid arguments of fact. The most solid, I think, is that Henry, when he had taken over the Tower, where the Princes were detained, and were supposed to have been murdered, issued an account of Richard's crimes in which he never mentioned the Princes at all. If he had found them gone it would have been the best "copy" he could get. The apparent deduction is that he found them alive and kicking. If that is so there can be little doubt under whose gentle and soothing influence they ultimately ceased to kick. And this is supported in a very strange and suggestive way by the incident of Perkin Warbeck and such pretenders. The revolts in their favour seem certainly to contradict the idea that there was any general and firmly established conclusion that the young Princes had been murdered in the last reign; certainly they tend to destroy the idea that Richard had grown seriously unpopular upon any such accusation.

I am fully conscious of the ignominy which is to be heaped upon any amateur or idle person who attacks the problems of history; I know that scientific historians have mysterious faculties which I myself lack. But I think I should be safe in saying this: that people would not first have dethroned Richard because the Princes were dead, and then afterwards have dethroned Henry because the Princes were alive. I cannot believe (such is my little faith) that they were dead before Bosworth and alive after Bosworth. I am, therefore, with some pain driven back upon the alternative that they were alive before Bosworth, and dead after it. The other charges against Richard III. seem already to have melted into air. He certainly did not kill Henry VI. If he did kill Henry the Sixth's son, it could only have been a case of one armed man killing another in the mêlée of Tewkesbury; he did certainly kill Hastings by due process of law, and certainly a good job too. All the story about his showing his withered arm seems to be nonsense; he showed his arm at Bosworth, and it was anything but withered. This darker charge, less easily proved or disproved, of the murder of the Princes does, however, remain. It remains in the mind of Dr. Gairdner and other most distinguished historians. It is not for me to decide upon it beyond repeating that Sir Clements Markham has attacked it in a way that is to me not only inspiriting but convincing.

SHAKSPERE'S CLEOPATRA ON THE ENGLISH STAGE:

MR. TREE'S "ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA."



- 1. THE DEATH OF EROS (MR. HUGH C. BUCKLER). 2. MARK ANTONY (MR. BEERBOHM TREE).
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- 7. LEPIDUS (MR. NORMAN FORBES).

- 3. ONE OF THE EGYPTIANS.
- 6 OCTAVIUS (MR. BASIL GILL) AND OCTAVIA (MISS MAUD CRESSALL).
- 9. CHARMIAN (MISS ALICE CRAWFORD).

PERSONAL NOTES

The record of the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts's benefactions is a very long one. Thirty-eight years have passed since Columbia Market The Late Baroness Burdett-Coutts. n the East-End was opened to the public. It was created

by the Baroness at a cost of nearly a quarter of a million, with the idea of placing good food very cheaply before the poorest classes in London. The undertaking failed,

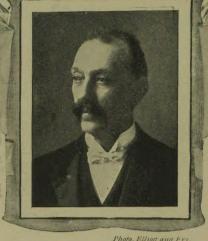
MR. JOHN ARDRON, CB.,

but was none the less creditable to its founder on that account. In 1877 Lady Burdett-Coutts took a large part in the foundation of the "Turk-

ish Compassionate Fund," which saved so many of the poorest Turks from death from starvation during the Russo - Turkish War. Russo - Turkish War. Lady Burdett - Coutts endowed the three Colonial Bishoprics — Adelaide, Cape Town, and British Columbia, and supported the South Australian Establishment for the improve-

ment of the aborigines. She aided the Palestine Exploration Fund, helped Sir James Brooke to improve the condition of the Dyaks of Sarawak, and did splendid work for Ireland and the suffering Irish. She built St. Stephen's, Westminster, with its three schools and parsonage, and she gave a church to Carlisle. She laid out the gardens of Old St. Pancras Church, and erected a sundial in memory of the dead. She established a home for fallen women at Shepherd's Bush. Though this list is a lengthy one, and represents many years of hard work and earnest personal devotion to charity in its best form it does personal devotion to charity in its best form, it does no more than record a part of the good that the Baroness Burdett-Coutts wrought throughout her life. Her private charities were remarkable alike for their extent and for the unostentatious manner in which they were given. The full story of the aid she gave to suffering in all countries, without any prejudice in favour of class or creed, will never be told, because she alone could tell it.

Little more than a week ago Count Portraits. Ignatieff, one of the chief leaders of the Conservative and Reactionary party in St. Petersburg, was assassinated while attending the local Zemstvo at Tver. The assassin, a young man who endeavoured to commit suicide, admitted that he had acted by the orders of the Social Revolutionary Committee. It is understood that Count Ignatieff, who, by the way, was the brother of the famous diplomatist,



MR. JOHN GAVEY, C.B., Engineer-in-Chief to the Post Office (Retiring).

For forty-three years Mr. John Ardron has been in the Post Office service, from which he is now retiring. Since 1897 he has been Assistant Secretary to the Department. In 1906 he was created a C.B.

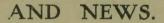
Another Post Office official who is retiring Another Post Office official who is retring is Mr. J. Gavey, who has been Engineer-in-Chief to the G.P.O. since 1902. He is a Jersey man who has been in the Government Telegraph service since 1870. His more important previous appointments have been Chief Technical Officer, Assistant Engineer-in-Chief, and Electrician to the Department. He is a past President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

On New Year's Eve the Countess of Clancarty passed away at Garbally Court, County Galway. Her death will recall to many people the late 'eighties, when Isabel and Florence Bilton were well known to frequenters of the music-halls. In 1889 Isabel Bilton married



Photo. Bassano. THE LATE COUNTESS OF CLANCARTY, NÉE BELLE BILTON.

Dunlo, who succeeded his father in 1891. Lady Dunlo successfully defended an outrageous action for divorce, and afterwards she and her husband settled down to a very happy life, which was disturbed only by Lady Dunlo's ill health.



It is safe to say that he will be deeply missed in many circles, at home and abroad.

Mr. Eric Geddes, the new goods manager of the Nortl Eastern Railway, is an American. Mr. Geddes began work fourteen years ago as station-clerk, switch-man, and everything else at a small station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. Later he went to India to manage the Powayan steam tramway, and afterwards he became Supering



MR. ERIC C. GEDDES. American-Trained Goods Manager of N.E.R.

came Superintendent of the Rohilkund and Kumoan Railway. He joined the N.E.R. two years ago as Commercial Agent, to develop traffic by drawing the attention of in-

dustrial firms to advantageous sites for new works on the N.E.R. system.

Principal Rainy, who died in Melbourne last week, was one of the most remarkable men produced by Scotland in the nineteenth century. He was the leader of the Free Church party, and throughout the recent

controversies his presence and his teaching have been felt. He was a minister in Aberdeenshire and Edinburgh in the days of his youth. In 1862 he was appointed to the Chair of Church History in the New College, and in 1874 chair of Church History in the New College, and in 1874 he succeeded Dr. Candlish as Principal, and held the appointment for thirty years. He it was who brought about the union with the United Presbyterian Church in 1900, and the expulsion of the Establishment principle from the constitution of the Free Church. He faced the historic verdict of the House of Lords in 1904 with singular fortitude, and lived to see the United Free Church setting out hopefully upon its journey through the untracked paths of the twentieth century. He was a very subtle man, a horn leader and overniser and his a very subtle man, a born leader and organiser, and his life's work will be remembered as long as Scotland continues to take deep interest in matters of faith.

Mr. Alexander William Black, M.P., who met his death in the railway accident at Elliot Junction last week, was the son of the Rev. James Black, minister of the Free Church. He was born in 1859, and educated in Germany and at Edinburgh University. He was a Writer to the Signet and member of the firm of Menzies, Black, and Menzies. Mr. Black sat for Banffshire as an advanced Liberal. an advanced Liberal.

The Railway Disaster. On Friday afternoon last a disastrous railway accident occurred in Scotland at Elliot Junction, a little way



THE LATE COUNT IGNATIEFF, Assassinated.



THE LATE DR. RANDALL, Formerly Dean of Chichester.



Photo. Elliott and Fry. THE LATE SAMUEL SMITH, P.C., Philanthropist



THE LATE MR. A. W. BLACK, M.P., Killed in Arbroath Railway Accident.

was murdered in revenge for the cruelties for which he was responsible while Military Governor of Kieff.

Dr. R. W. Randall, formerly Dean of Chichester, Dr. R. W. Randall, formerly Dean of Chichester, died on Dec. 23 at the age of eighty-two. He was born in 1824, the eldest son of the Ven. James Randall, Archdeacon of Berks, and was educated at Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1846. He was strongly influenced by the Oxford Movement, which for a time brought him tinto conflict with Bishop Willicott. Among his incumbencies, were those of Levings. Ellicott. Among his incumbencies were those of Lavington and All Saints', Clifton. In 1891 Mr. Randall was appointed honorary Canon of Gloucester and in 1892 Dean of Chichester, a position he held for ten years.

Mr. Samuel Smith, late M.P. for Flintshire, who died in Calcutta last week, was in his seventy-first year, and was regarded as an authority on all questions relating to the cotton trade. He entered Parliament as a Liberal in the early 'eighties, sitting first for Liverpool and then for Flintshire. He was a great social reformer, and temperance advocate. His life was a singularly unselfish one, devoted to good works. Mr. Smith was a great traveller, and gave some of his spare time to literature. In Liverpool he was President of the Y.M.C.A., of the Home for Destitute Children, and of other charitable and social institutions. In November other charitable and social institutions. In November last he was appointed a member of the Privy Council.

to the south-west of Arbroath, on the main line from Dundee to Aberdeen. The snow had closed most of the line to traffic, and trains to Aberdeen were held up at Arbroath, pending the clearing of the line. The Caledonian local passenger-train was waiting in the junction for a pilot to take it on, when the East Coast North British express, returning to Dundee from Arbroath, ran into it. The local train suffered terribly, and, to make matters worse, the telegraph-wires were down, and it was necessary to send an engine for assistdown, and it was necessary to send an engine for assistance and a break-down squad. Fourteen passengers were killed on the spot, and seven others died within twenty-four hours.

A NATURE COLONY THAT DISTURBED AN EX-ARCHDUKE'S HOME:

DISCIPLES OF THE SIMPLE LIFE AT ASCONA.



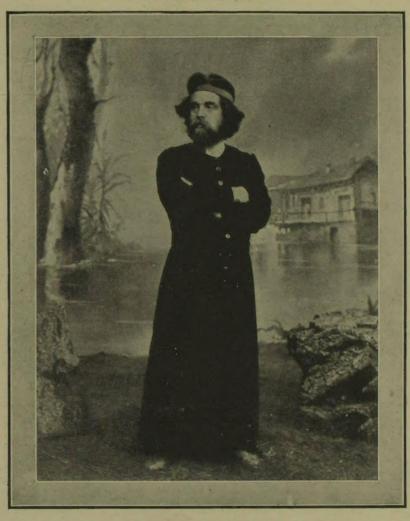
THE ARTISTIC SIDE OF THE "NATURE MEN'S" COLONY:
A STUDY OF STILL LIFE.



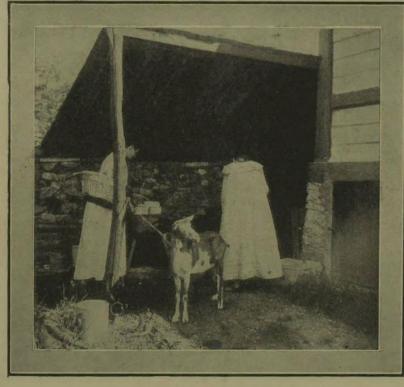
THE FOUNDER OF THE COLONY IN HIS MARKETING DRESS THAT PROVOKED OBJECTIONS.



ONE OF THE SIMPLE COLONISTS AT ASCONA:
THE HERMIT EMILIO.



THE FOUNDER OF THE SECT: A BELGIAN EX-CONSUL IN HIS NEW DRESS FOR PUBLIC APPEARANCES.



A KITCHEN IN THE OPEN AIR.



A SYLVAN CONSTITUTIONAL.

Colonel Leopold Wolfling, formerly the Archduke Leopold Ferdinand of Austria, is at variance with his wife, the former singer Mlle. Adamovics, because she joined the colony of Nature's children at Ascona, near Lacarno. The founder of the colony is an ex-Belgian consul. The members of the community wear no shoes or stockings; they dwell in small wooden huts, and live on bread and fruit. Salt is forbidden. When the founder drove to market he used to wear a short shirt as he is here represented, but as this costume led to questions, he has assumed, for his public appearances, the long velvet dressing-gown he wears in the other picture. Across his forehead passes an orange silk band.

The colonists are said to effect wonderful cures by a treatment of wet loam and sunshine.

MANY TOPICS AND SCENES AT A GLANCE.



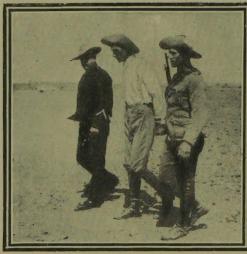
THE CRIPPLE CHILDREN'S GIFT TO THE LORD MAYOR.

At Sir William Treloar's annual distribution of hampers to the Cripple Children at the Guildhall on December 31, the Lord Mayor was presented with two silver figures of a cripple boy and girl on an ebony pedestal. The inscription records that it was presented from the pence and with the affection and gratitude of 6000 cripple children.



OWEN GLENDOWER'S PRISON TO BE A WORK-MAN'S COTTAGE.

This curious old house was formerly the prison in which Owen Glendower kept English captives during the Welsh rebellion. Last June it was put up for sale together with eight cottages, but it realised only £200. It is now the property of the trustees of the Carrog Baptist Chapel. The ultimate destiny of the historic house is that it shall be turned into a workman's dwelling.



Photo, Halftones.

THE LATEST CAPE REBEL: FERREIRA IN CHAINS.

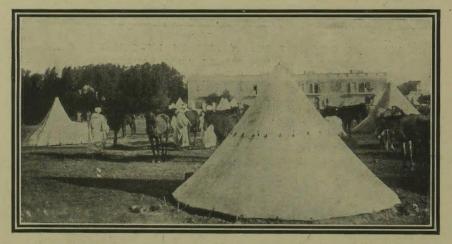
The desperado Ferreira, who led the recent revolt in the outskirts of Cape Colony, and attacked a police station, where his banditti murdered two troopers, is now awaiting trial at Upington. It has been found necessary to load him with chains. The photograph was taken while he was being escorted from the court-house at Upington to the prison.



Puoto. Weston.

A BUNCH OF CHIEF MAGISTRATES: THE LORD MAYOR WITH HIS METROPOLITAN BRETHREN AT THE DISTRIBUTION TO CRIPPLES.

This group of the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and the Mayors of the Metropolitan Boroughs, was taken at the Guildhall on the occasion of the Chief Magistrate's annual distribution of hampers to crippled children. Also present in group are Mace Bearer and Common Crier, and the Mayors of Kensington, Finsbury, Wandsworth, Bethnal Green, St. Pancras, Stepney, Southwark, Bermondsey, Hackney, Shoreditch, Stoke Newington, Battersea, Poplar, Fulham, Lewisham, Croydon, Chelsea, Greenwich, Hammersmith, Marylebone, Lambeth, Hampstead, Paddington, and Holborn.



TO CHECK RAISULI: THE VICTORIOUS MAHALLAS OUTSIDE TANGIER.



THE GUARD-ROOM OF RAISULI'S TROOPS AT TANGIER.

Raisuli, the famous ex-bandit who captured the "Times" correspondent, has been deposed from his governorship of Tangier district by an imperial force sent by the Sultan. The victorious Mahallas, the coercive force, came to Tangier under the command of Mohammed El Guebbas, the Sultan's Minister of War. Raisuli is trying to raise a force to oppose the Sultan's troops in the hill-country.



Photos. Topical.

RAISULI'S OPPONENT: THE SULTAN'S WAR MINISTER ARRIVES IN TANGIER.

Mohammed El Guebbas is the figure marked with the cross. When he arrived in Tangier he seized the market-place, which had been held by Raisuli's troops, who did not resist.



Photo. Bolak

SNOW SPORTS IN THE NAVY: BLUEJACKETS SNOWBALLING.

The modern Jack Tar is at home in any element, and his appetite for any sort of work or play is proverbial. The photograph here produced was taken at Chatham Naval Barracks.

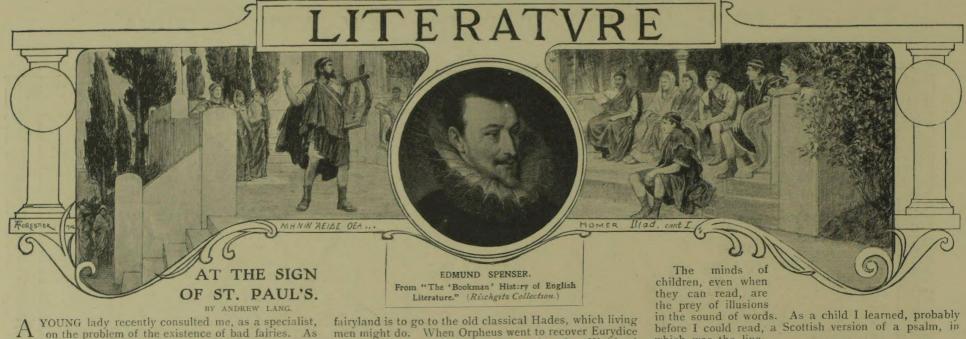
A STRANGE ENTRY INTO THE NEW YEAR IN CHINA.

PHOTOGRAPH BY GERVAIS-COURTELLEMONT.



LITTLE GIRLS DRESSED AS IDOLS CARRIED ON POLES IN THE NEW-YEAR PROCESSION AT CANTON.

The Chinese year begins on January 25. The day is celebrated with rejoicings which recall the Carnival in European countries. There are grotesque processions which go along to the noise of innumerable fireworks. At Canton a curious feature of the festivities is the bearing aloft on poles of pretty little sirls dressed as idois. They dominate the crowd as tall flowers relieve the parternes of a garden.



A YOUNG lady recently consulted me, as a specialist, on the problem of the existence of bad fairies. As she had only seen four summers, I replied that only good fairies have a place in the scheme of things which we call Nature.

The existence of fairies is occasionally called in question by the little girls of a sceptical age. Little boys appear to be unconcerned with the subject; their thoughts are entirely occupied by machinery, motors, telephones, and steam-engines, and if they chance to be timid their imagination can create no nocturnal terror more interesting than the figure of the common burglar. To reassure them, I am accustomed to say that there are no such things as burglars, adding the acceptable argument that I never saw a burglar, and never knew any person who did see one. This argument usually reassures the infant rationalist; though, speaking as a logician, I do not think so highly of it as some philosophers.

Our common fairy, from whom the bewitching ladies the pantomime descend, is a complex being.

Godmother might appear to be a recent creation of fancy, for we do not find her in fairy tales written earlier than the period of Perrault and Madame d'Aulnoy, at the end of the seventeenth cen-tury. In "Cinder-ella," for example, the fairy godmother has certainly been substituted by Perrault for the ghost of Cinderella's deceased mother, who, in early forms of the tale, helps her out of her difficulties, and secures for her an excellent marriage. Often the spirit of the dead mother appears in the form of a sheep or a calf.

All this was very well as folk-lore, but the children of the age of Louis XIV. could hardly expected to believe in a story of events so remote from their courtly little experiences, and so contrary to what the Church teaches us concerning a future life.

The courtly authors of fashion-

able fairy tales therefore substituted the fairy godmother, potent, good-natured, and pretty, for the maternal shade disguised as a domesticated animal. But in making this change they did not quite desert ancient tradition, for the fairy godmother, in powder, silk, velvet, diamonds, and a coach with four horses, is really the Fate, who sat and spun beside new-born infants and made uncomfortable prophecies about their future dangers in life. The Fates became the *Fées*, and, in France, the fairy godmothers, as in ancient Greece they were "the Spinning Women," Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, and, in yet older Egyptian fairy tales, the Hathors.

The Fates, the Hathors, the fairy godmothers, were all spiritual beings, creations of fancy, but they began by being simply the gossips who came to a birth, to give advice and encouragement. These human gossips amused themselves by divining the luck of the new-born baby in various ways: they were "spae women" in Scotland; and among savage races of Africa and South America the native women still come and "spae" the future luck of the infant.

On another side our fairies descend from the King and Queen of the dead, Pluto and Proserpine. To go to

fairyland is to go to the old classical Hades, which living men might do. When Orpheus went to recover Eurydice from Hades, he acted just as I have heard a Highland from Hades, he acted just as I have heard a Highland farmer blamed for not doing. The worthy man lost his wife. She was in fairyland; she appeared to him and told him how he might rescue her, but Duncan had seen another and younger girl, he was courting her, and he did not act on his wife's advice. Duncan was thought a hard man in the glen, but the Kirk Session did not deal with him, and he married Number Two. Orpheus was a more loyal lover. There are other world-old elements in the fairy belief: they have ancestors among Nereids, Naiads, and Oreads; indeed, one of these lovely beings, in green, still haunts a salmon-pool on the Lochy. The in green, still haunts a salmon-pool on the Lochy. The schoolmaster saw her (I do not say the present schoolmaster), and she was seen by a gamekeeper. Thus it is an ancient pedigree, that of the bewitching fairy of the pantomime

The following error, by a school-girl in a history examination, is new to me, and should be pondered on by educationists. The girls were asked to describe the rebellions under Richard II. One of them wrote, "They

which was the line-And for His sheep He doth us take. I supposed it to mean-And for His sheep He doth a steak. One had heard of "doing a steak."

A LITERARY HISTORY.

"OF all that is written," says Nietzsche, "I love only what was writ in blood. He that writeth in blood doth not wish to be read, but learnt by heart." If histories of English Literature were made on Nietzsche lines and included only those authors who wrote from the heart, two volumes would probably be too much—no more pages wasted on the trifling tittle-tatlers who have strayed into print, but room for such as the Anonymous who wrote the lament imperishable "O waly, waly up the bank." Nietzsche, however, is not yet for the people, and the people is the target at which Dr. Robertson Nicoll and Mr. Thomas Seccombe have fired "The Bookman" History of English Literature" (Hodder and Stoughton). In a

Stoughton). In a modest preface the authors claim to have provided merely a handy atlas of their sub-ject. With still more accuracy we might say that theirs is not so much a map as an M.A.P. of literature. For here we have two up-to-date and personal historians who, for instance, detail instance, detail Milton's life in large-faced type and summarise his work in small. So popular would they be that they start only where the English language begins to be easy (with Chaucer) and leave off where it begins to be incom-prehensible (with Meredith). Before Chaucer, English is dubbed "fossil," although poor old Beowolf used to thrill us when Stopford Brooke was the historian. In the age of aeroplanes even Chaucer

will be out of date. Given the Bookman point of view, this history is eminently readable and complete, cleverly written, and excellently pictured. A bright chapter on Caxton and the early printers shows how Anglo-Saxon received its quietus and the King's English was fixed; while a vivid account is given of the translators of the Bible. This is only just, for no European literature is so drenched as ours in the Old Testament and the New. The chapter on Shakspere bubbles over with commonsense, and Carlyle scintillates in bright sayings. Less gush about Charlotte Brontë would improve the modern section, though this on the whole is admirably catholic. If you wish to know whether your favourite author in Victorian literature wore a tall hat or a pallid, æsthetic tie, you find it Also you get a fairly comprehensive account of the thoughts and forces that moved society. Humour at thoughts and forces that moved society. Humour at times protrudes an unexpected head from this Nonconformist nest. Thus in a footnote discussing the date of Shakspere's birth, the authors say, "We may safely drink to his memory any day from the 20th to the 25th." Shades of the *British Weekly*! An excellent bibliography accompanies the most familiar names, the authors thus following Baedeker in using a star for the chief authorities. Would Baedeker have left out Beowolf?



MILTON'S MEETING WITH ANDREW MARVELL.

From the painting by G. H. Boughton, reproduced from "The Bookman' History of English Literature," by permission of Mrs. Boughton and of the publishers, Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton.

rebelled against Richard II. because he put a poultice upon every man with a head."

By the phrase, "with a head," the pupil probably alluded to a person suffering from alcoholic indulgence. To "put a poultice" on all these invalids seems an act of paternal legislation, rather beneficent than exasperof paternal legislation, rather beneficent than exasperating. But, having told the story to a gentleman born north of the Tweed, who did not understand it, perhaps I ought to explain that by "poultice" the pupil meant "poll-tax"; being deceived by the similarity of sound, and attaching no idea to the sense.

Another answer, by an early victim of examinations, is rather pathetic. A small boy, shy and short-sighted, was a candidate for admission to a preparatory school. The boys were placed at a table, in the schoolmaster's study, with writing materials, and were asked to write a description of a picture which hung on the wall opposite. It was an engraving of Doré's Christian martyrs; descend in the moonlight on the bodies of the dead.

The short-sighted little boy, who was of President Roosevelt's mind about spelling, handed in a brief essay to this effect, " Piggons coming down to gees. He passed.

TWELFTH NIGHT IN OLD WHITEHALL: THE KING OF THE BEAN.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



CHARLES THE FIRST'S TWELFTH NIGHT: BRINGING IN THE BEAN CAKE.

Twelfth Day (January 6), the Feast of the Epiphany, is the celebration in honour of the Magi. In England, Twelfth Night used to be observed with the curious election of the King of the Bean. A great cake, containing a single bean, was brought in, and was divided among the company. Whoever found the bean was elected King for the night. At the Court of Charles I, the feast was held in especial honour, and the King always had a masque performed. The entry of the Cake was also arranged with much solemnity, and the appearance of the Master Cook was a great moment in the festivities of the evening. In Scotland they had also a Queen of the Bean, and when on one occasion the lot fell to one of the four Maries, Queen Mary lent her her own robes and crown jewels, that her maid might fitly adorn the office. Randolph, who was deeply in love with the lady, wrote a most quaint letter to Leicester about the masquerade. He was so much moved by the splendour of his lady that he said, "My pen staggereth, my hand faileth further to write. I leave the rest to your lordship to be judged of."

MANAGEMENT OF SNOW ABROAD: HOW AMERICAN RAILROADS FIGHT THE DRIFTS.

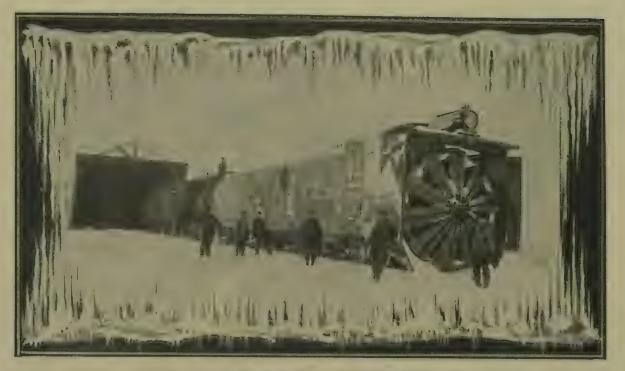
PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL



THE ROTARY SNOW-PLOUGH AT WORK: A REAR VIEW.



CHARGING A DRIFT WITH THE ROTARY SNOW-FLOUGH.



THE ROTARY SNOW-PLOUGH: THE CLEARING-WHEEL.



CLEARING A TRACK WITH THE ROTARY SNOW-PLOUGH.

Our photographs were taken on the Rocky Mountains, and show the mechanical device adopted by the American railways for clearing tremendous snow-drifts. The most efficient method is the steam rotary plough. On the front of a heavy coach is a many-bladed wheel, like a huge screw-propeller or a giant ventilating-fan. This is made to revolve with great speed by its own engine, and the whole contrivance is pushed towards the snow-drift by powerful locomotives. The plough sends the snow flying to a great distance on either side of the line, and the machine can make short work even of a sixteen-foot drift.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



SLUSH-BOUND LONDON: THE PLIGHT OF PEDESTRIANS IN LOWER REGENT STREET.

The sudden caset of the snowstorm on Christmas night found the local authorities of London ill-prepared for the cleansing of the streets. The snow from the pavements was shovelled into the gutter. where it lay in great braps most annoying to pedestrians who wished

COST OF THE SNOWSTORM TO LONDON.

Extra hands employed by 28 Metropolitan Boroughs... 20,000

Average daily pay to each man 45. Total cost for three days to ratepayers £15,000

to cross. The hose and a free use of salt upon the snow turned the roadway into a veritable Slough of Despond, and Londoners painfully realised that the indispensable adjunct of an old-fashioned Christmas is more welcome and endurable in the country than in town.



The "trypsin cure"—it is difficult to ascertain if the amylopsin is also regarded as a necessary item—consists in the injection of that substance so as to affect the cancer cells, and, in plain language, to kill them by cause. Once the nation awakens to a knowledge of the fact

in this secretion.

sugars, and there are other two items (steapsin acting

on fats and rennin which curdles milk) also to be found

A VAST CRATER ON THE MOON: COPERNICUS.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND ARTICLE BY COURTESY OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. A mighty convulsion formed the volcano Copernicus, the central object in this photograph, and left its mark for hundreds

of miles around in huge wrinkles. Its vast mouth, forty-six miles in diameter, is enclosed by a wall twelve thousand feet high. The magnificent group of cones in the centre of the crater rises two thousand four hundred feet above the floor. Landslips have broken down part of the wall of Copernicus. A faintly outlined crater known as Stadius, appearing to the right of Corernicus, has been largely melted down by a great sea of lava that swept into the field ages ago.

process, and take no part in the development of the being. None the less do they assume a somewhat "dog-in-the-manger" attitude. While some die and perish as useless units, others survive, and settle down here and there in the body. On occasion, some appear to exercise their power of development into new organisms, very much to the detriment of the host.

that the labour here is of no

ordinary kind, they will cease to grow impatient because a cure does not immediately emerge, and their patience will be tempered with the

hope that success will ultimately attend the efforts of the scientists who day by day are engaged in tracking the enemy to its lair.

To appreciate the latest discussion (which, I regret to note, has assumed an un-

necessarily acrimonious tone in some quarters) it is necessary to refer to one view-a

theory, in fact—of cancer-production. This view was first promulgated by Cohn-heim, a very distinguished naturalist. Since his day it

has been revived, though, as

I have pointed out elsewhere,

with no recognition of Cohnheim as its originator, a pro-ceeding which partakes of

the nature of that popularly described as not "playing the game fairly." Briefly stated, the theory in question

is founded upon the fact that in the development of the animal body, there is one cell selected in one fashion or another, to develop the layers whose elaboration in

due course presents us with the frame of the organism. But this selection leaves a

number of rival cells out in the cold. They have been

But having been deprived of their natural opportunity for becoming a new body, it seems as though they are capable of imitating the original destiny with which they were charged. Lying latent in the body, something occurs to arouse their activities. What that something is we do not know. It may be an injury, or it may be some state of the blood, or some weakening of the disease-resisting powers of the frame. Be this as it may, the cells stimulated to grow, multiply and reproduce in a fashion that tends to alter and destroy the organ or part in which they are situated. organ or part in which they are situated, or to which they may have been conveyed by the blood. The energies which ought to have been employed in making a new body, are diverted and exercised in destroying by the cell-growth the structures amid which they

dissolving and digesting them. In other words, just as nitrogenous foods—including living material—are acted upon by the trypsin in digestion, so, it is believed, this substance will affect the cancer-cells. There is nothing scientifically incongruous in this idea, and it is to be hoped it will receive a fair trial at the hands of medical men. This, at least, not the public alone, but the promoters of the theory have a right to expect and demand. The experiments should be conducted quietly and impartially, so as to leave no loophole for cavilling, for of all forms of disagreement, medical squabbling is the least dignified by reason of its contrast to the high aims of the profession. Cases of reputed cures have been published, but these require confirmation, and in truth, nothing can or will be satisfactory which does not partake of the nature of a wide investigation conducted by experienced surgeons, supplied with material known to represent pancreatic secretion of full strength. Nothing less will satisfy the public, or be a credit to science, and the sooner these facts are recognised and acted upon, the better will it be for those who suffer and are near ANDREW WILSON.

Thirty-six were first counted, then thirty-eight, then forty-two. Lately within the huge crater appeared something like a crescent-shaped sand bank, six miles long, two miles wide, and 1000 feet high. It had appeared in no map earlier than 1904.

of a mile.

great walled plains, not unlike circus-rings in appearance,

often attaining the majestic diameter of sixty miles. The

number of these spent volcanoes has been placed at 200,000

by the more conservative observers; but 1,000,000 is given by the more sanguine. Some idea of their startling profusion may be gathered from the accompanying photographs, which were taken by Professor Ritchey with the

great forty-inch telescope of Yerkes Observatory, the largest instrument of its

kind in the world.

Professor Pickering's evidence of volcanic activity on the moon rests largely upon

his observations of a small crater christened Linné, after the great Swedish naturalist, and upon the noble crater called Plato. In

1651, it is set down on a map as a rather prominent object,

and so it must have been, in those days of poor glasses, to have been seen at all. At

the end of the eighteenth century a German astronomer noted it as "a very small, round, brilliant spot." Later, when means of accurate measurement were de-

vised, Linné was found to be about four miles in diameter

and rather deep. Measured

repeatedly during the last century it was rarely found

to be the same in size by two surveyors. One scientist placed its diameter at six miles; another at seven. Once it vanished altogether,

Once it vanished altogether, only to be rediscovered as a "craterlet," one quarter of a mile across. It then proceeded to grow in size to a mile and a half. Now it has shrunk to three-quarters

The crater Plato affords equally striking testimony. Scattered over its floor are many volcanic cones, the

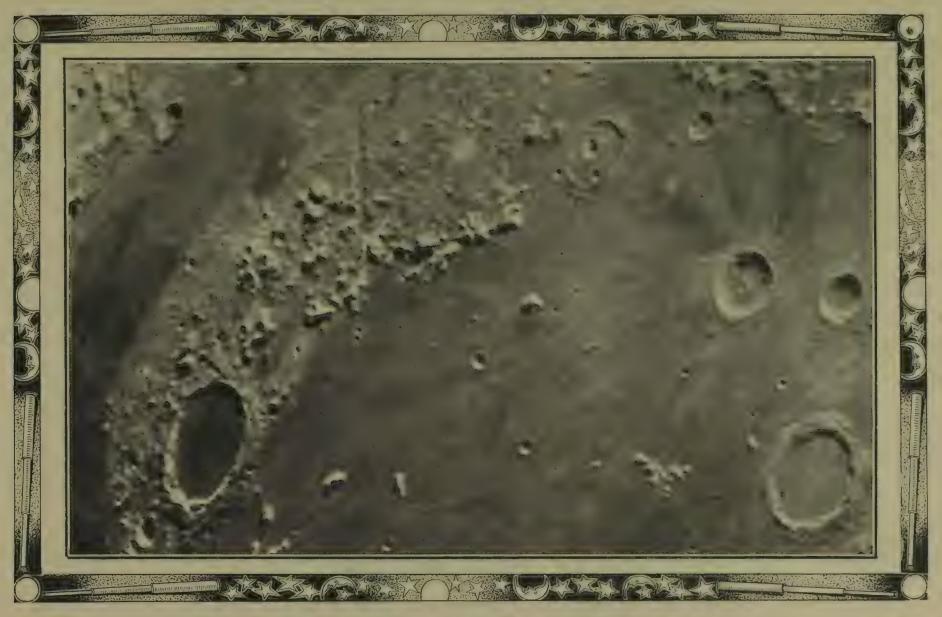
number of which has varied with successive surveys

If we admit snow and ice we must admit that the moon has an atmosphere. Here we clash with prevailing notions of the moon's condition. If astronomers have felt certain of anything they have felt certain that the moon is absolutely devoid of atmosphere. If the moon had an atmosphere it ought to refract the rays of a star passing behind the moon, just as the stem of a spoon seems bent in a glass of water. But no such refraction occurs. That there is, however, a very thin lunar atmosphere Professor Pickering

has demonstrated by the best photographic proof.
As to vegetation on the moon, Professor Pickering has observed spots which appear after sunrise, darken rapidly towards noon, and fade away at sunset. They are not shadows, and the observer therefore considers them indisputable proof of lunar vegetation. The terrible cold of the moon would be no disproof of this; for many bacteria cannot be killed by the lowest temperature which science can produce.

LIFE ON THE MOON: CURIOUS CHANGES OBSERVED IN OUR SATELLITE.

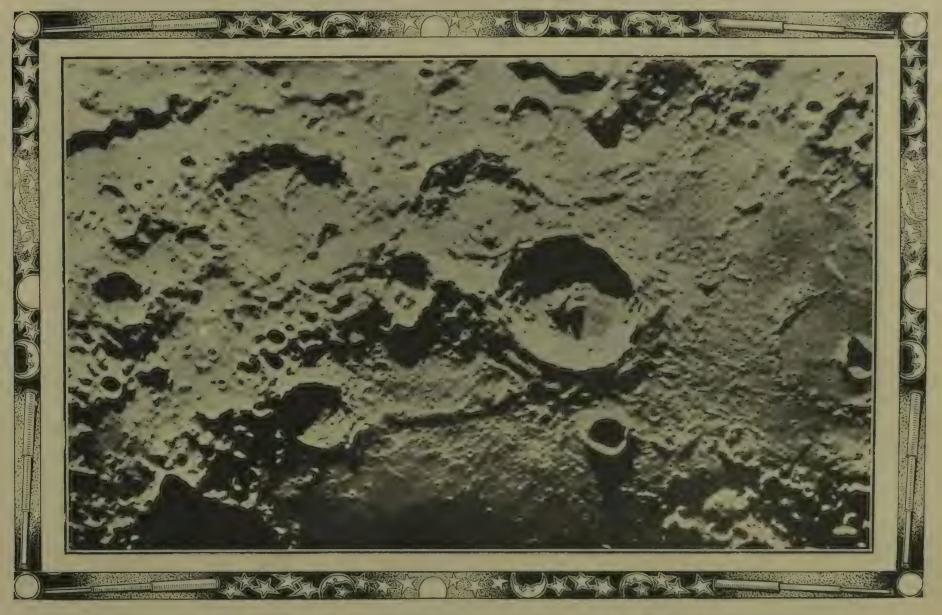
PHOTOGRAPHS (TAKEN WITH THE GREAT YERKES TELESCOPE) REPRODUCED BY THE COURTESY OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN."



PROOFS OF LUNAR ACTIVITY: CHANGES IN THE CRATER KNOWN AS PLATO.

The large crater at the left hand of the picture is Plato. Within it not a few craterlets can be seen through the telescope, although they have eluded the camera in this instance. These craterlets have been plotted out and their position definitely fixed by painstaking surveyors, but each successive map shows that some of them have changed their position, or have vanished altogether.

On this curious behaviour of the craterlets Professor Pickering bases his belief in Plato's present activity, although the moon's craters have long been believed to be extinct.



ONE OF THE MOST STRIKING OBJECTS ON THE MOON: THE GREAT CRATER THEOPHILUS.

The crater Theophilus has a diameter of sixty-four miles. Its walls tower 18,000 feet above the surrounding plain of lava. A man standing on the floor of the crater near the middle could not see the encircling rampart, which would be concealed beneath the horizon. From the floor of Theophilus steep ragged peaks rise to the height of 6000 feet, a characteristic of many lunar craters.

Theophilus has broken down the walls of Cyrillus, the crater immediately to the left of it, thereby proving its neighbour to be the more ancient of the two.

EXHIBITIONS.

sculpture of gnor Medardo Rosso, to be seen at the galleries of Mr. Cremettiin Dover Street, is the most advanced and the most modern of advanced and modern sculpture. But it is a growth, a change, an exaggeration, rather than a discovered and new art. And it may be best understood, indeed Signor Rosso's method will seem most reasonable, if it be ap-

proached from the classic standpoint -- if it be regarded as the outcome of following to a just conclusion the principle which made the greatest Greek sculptors efface detail in the treatment, for instance, of hair. We take it—this power of effacement—as the sign of a great style. And Signor Rosso has carried the convention of effacement to what to-day we regard as its extreme limits. These limits are the more interesting because he is an artist of extraordinary talent; and that which might be an extreme and annoying mannerism in the work of a lesser sculptor is human and normal in his work, because of his sincerity of aim and his mastery of expression.

Signor Rosso works with a painter's sense of the importance of what the eye sees, rather than with the average sculptor's sense of the importance of what the actual form is, or what the hand could feel. Thus his sculpture will render you the vague look of a face at the far end of a rather dim room; and he is more concerned with what a certain aspect of lighting may make of certain forms than with their actual shape. Thus if his model sits before him in a light beating straight upon her features so that there are few shadows, and consequently little indication of the relief of the features, he will slur those features in his modelling. Such is a crude statement of an elaborate convention, beautifully practised.

Much has been written of Signor Rosso's kinship to M. Rodin, and there has been invented a rivalship between the French master and the Italian. But how little need is there for anything but the peaceful conjunction of two names greatly representing one art and one period, and therefore one development, of that art? And if these two have followed, for some distance, the same path, it is because the way of it has been made



THE ENVOY TO THE EMPRESS AT DRURY LANE: MR. HARRY FRAGSON.

clear, not by one or other of these two, but by the fingerpost of the time and the tendency of centuries. Nor is there rivalship established because one of these two has the greater genius, or the other was first, by a small term of years, in the use of a particular convention.

If cheap literature is useful, if penny poets are in any wise penny preachers, if it is good for the dressmaker's assistant to know her scales; if, indeed, art is for the masses, the Whitechapel Art Gallery should be enabled to the formard in its roll. to go forward in its work. And who shall deny that its work is exceptionally useful, lying as it does among people who may come into the western region of museums and the property of the state of the art galleries but once or twice or thrice a year, and then at hours when curators and keepers have gone home. Whitechapel's gallery kept late hours, and even the sweated workers could, after their long hours, visit the statement of the interest of the statement pictures set in their midst.



HINDBAD AT DRURY LANE: THE GERMAN OPERA. MISS QUEENIE LEIGHTON.

ABDALLAH AT DRURY LANE: MISS FLORINCE WARDE.

NOW that we are near enough to the short season of N German Opera to have a definite idea of the programme and to consider the work of those who will interpret it, we remark that no really modern composition awaits a hearing. Weber, Beethoven, Smetana, and Wagner are the composers represented. Wagner himself has been dead nearly a quarter of a century, Weber and Beethoven passed away some eighty years ago, and Smetana was a contemporary of Wagner. It is well that "Der Freischutz" and "Fidelio" should be revived, and special interest attaches to the last-named opera because the performance will be conducted by one of the greatest will be conducted by one of the greatest with the conducted by the con There are many who living violinists, Eugène Ysaye.



THE EMPRESS OF ALL THE SAHARAS AT DRURY LANE: MR. FRED EMNEY.

All the photographs on this page are by the Dover Street Studios.

would call him the greatest player of our time, though he is not heard in London nowadays. Perhaps he finds that our audiences have devoted so much attention to those who have passed and those who have yet to arrive that they cannot spare sufficient for ripe achievement. They are a little intolerant of work that has no suggestion either of undeveloped spring blossom or changing autumn leaf. Of course, Ysaye is a famous conductor; perhaps because he is such a great violinist, he can get wonderful effects from the stringed instruments of an orchestra.

ful effects from the stringed instruments of an orchestra.
We wish that Peter Cornelius' "Barber of Baghdad" could have been included in the repertory of the coming season. This opera, which is now about forty years old, and shows in every scene the influence of Wagner's methods and teaching, was received with great favour when it was produced in the last spring season at Covent Garden. Only the unfortunate recall to Germany of one of the leading singers kept I and on from hyperaling. of one of the leading singers kept London from becoming better acquainted with a really fascinating work. The opera is well known to most of the company that is coming to Covent Garden, as it has been mounted no great expense would have been incurred, and it would have made a very welcome and reasonable addition to the programme. "The Barber of Baghdad" was pro-duced in 1858, when "Lohengrin" had been given at Weimar under Liszt, at a time when "Tristan" was but was some seven years removed from performance.

LONDON PANTOMIMES.

"SINDBAD," AT DRURY LANE.

THE Drury Lane "annual" has long been the premier Christmas entertainment of its kind, but obviously Mr. Arthur Collins is resolved not to permit it to fall into a groove. Comicality is going to be the chief feature of his new pantemine; in "Sindbad," its producer, who still retains Mr. Hickory Wood as his fellow-librettist, seems to have aimed at less elaborateness though more seems to have aimed at less elaborateness though more refinement of spectacle and a greater abundance and variety of fun. Not that this year's chief spectacular effects show any lack of splendour; the dazzling glitter of the "Valley of Diamonds," with its single colour scheme, and the rich, warm tints of the Durbar scene are impressive enough, but their virtue is one of quality rather than of extravagant quantity. Perhaps just at present the fun of the piece is rather undeveloped, but the materials exist, and

only need working up. The antics of the middleaged Sindbad's family and friends who from distrust of his stories resolve to share his voyage as disguised members of his crew, the buffooneries of two British tars who fool with an elastic dog and dance a delirious break-down, the behaviour of the whale on whose back the shipwrecked party camp, the burlesque brutality of the Saharan Empress who sells her guests into captivity, the droll misadventures of

RAMA

would-be passengers who fail to board a motorbus—all these laughter-moving elements are going to delight the children when Mr. Passmore feels more at home as Sindbad, when Mr. Randall has got used to the rôle of Mrs. Sindbad—played so well at short notice on Boxing Night by Mr. Arthur Conquest—when Mr. Fragson broadens his methods and relies less on his piano, and when more scope is given to Messrs. Drew and Alders, two most amusingly grotesque comedians, Meantime, Miss Queenie Leighton makes an ideal "principal boy," and Miss Marie George, with two taking songs to sing, is as dainty a pantomime heroine as could be desired.

"THE TREASURE-SHIP," AT THE HIPPODROME.

A truly dazzling spectacle is that which the London Hippodrome management is offering just now in the series of adventures which form the subject of the dra-matised story of "The Treasure-Ship in Fairy Seas." Down to the depths of the ocean the spectator is carried, to be shown a coral cave, divers at work raising a sunken ship, an octopus attacking the divers, mermaids and sea-monsters floating through the expanse of sea, a flying fish ballet performed by the Heidenrich troupe of aerial dancers, and curious kaleidoscopic and phosphorescent illuminations of the real water. No scenes so uncommon and so full of imaginative appeal have ever been presented even on the Hippodrome stage, which has quite a reputation for marvellous pictorial effects.

THE FORTY THIEVES," AT THE CORONET.

Several beautiful stage-pictures, full of the right Oriental colour, claim attention in Mr. Robert Arthur's pantomime of "The Forty Thieves," which was presented on



SINDBAD AND RUBY: MR. WALTER PASSMORE AND MISS MARIE GEORGE.

Christmas Eve at the Coronet Theatre, Bayswater; but admirably as the piece is mounted, it provides entertainment worthy of its setting. Rarely has any stage Ali Baba had so comical a wife, or rather head-wife—for the Coronet Cogia's husband runs a harem, and Cogia, formerly a ballet-dancer, lets her sister-wives know of her supremacy and of her past experiences—as the one Mr Johnny Schofield represents with humorous action. Laughable as is Mr. John Cole's Ali Baba, the husband in this case has to play and well he plays it search Laughable as is Mr. John Cole's All Baba, the husband in this case has to play, and well he plays it, second fiddle to his spouse. Nor is the romantic side of the famous Eastern tale forgotten at the Coronet. The lovestory of Ganem and his Morgiana is rendered sympathetically by Miss Chrissie Leonard and Miss Beatrice Lilley, both of whom can act and have pretty voices; while Mr. George Cockburn puts into the avaricious Cassin's scenes real pupledsymptic intensity. Cassim's scenes real melodramatic intensity.

CLEOPATRA ON THE STAGE IN AMERICA: THE SORCERESS OF THE NILE



Cleopatra (Miss Gertrude Elliott).

Cassar (Mr. Fortes-Robertson).

MR. FORBES-ROBERTSON AND MISS GERTRUDE ELLIOTT IN SHAW'S "CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA": ACT I. SCENE II.—
THE SPHINX IN THE DESERT.

LONDON'S COUNTRYSIDE: BEAUTIES OF THE SNOW.



EXQUISITE SNOW EFFECTS IN KEW GARDENS DURING THE RECENT STORM.

Perhaps it is owing to the extraordinary diversity of trees in Kew Gardens that the snow effects there are thought by some people to be finer than anything that is to be seen around snow-bound London. Even when the trees are bare there is a wonderful diversity of colour at Kew, and the river mists give the most delightful effects of atmosphere, especially towards sunset.

Photograph by E. J. Wallis.



BEYOND THE RADIUS OF SLUSH: SNOW EFFECTS ON HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

Hampstead Heath under snow is rather more monotonous than Kew Gardens, but very often the effect is quite charming especially when the brushwood is outlined with fantastic crystalline forms. At the end of last week the snow-bound Heath was looking its loveliest.

THE GREATEST WOMAN - PHILANTHROPIST IN ENGLAND:

Miss Mullon, who Left the Baroness Her Fortune.

THE LATE BARONESS BURDETT - COUTTS. THE BARONESS BURDETT - COUTTS

IV 1862.



THE BARONESS'S FATHER: SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

THE LATE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS,

THE BARONESS'S GRANDFATHER: MR. THOMAS COUTTS, THE BANKER.

BORN, APRIL 21, 1814; DIED, DECEMBER 30, 1906.

Miss Burdett-Coutts was the daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, who married Sophia, third and youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Coutts, the richest private banker in London at the beginning of the nineteerth century. Mr. Coutts had two other daughters, the Marchioness of Bute and the Countess of Guildford, who, when their father married as his second wife Miss Mellon, the actress, cut their stepmother. Mr. Coutts thereupon cut them all off with a shilling, and left everything to Mrs. Coutts, who afterwards became the Duchess of St. Albans. That lady, in spite of insults, gave £20,000 apiece to her stepdaughters, and a truce was patched up. The Burdetts alone became really reconciled to the Duchess, and Miss Angela Burdett, the late Baroness, was her Grace's constant companion for nine years. From the Duchess she received £1,800,000, and half the profits of the banking house in the Strand, £60 000 per annum, on condition that she would take the name of Burdett-Coutts. The Baroness's many benefactions are outlined elsewhere.-[Centre Portrait by London Stereoscopic, Others from Rischgitz Collection.]



THE ONLY SMART WAY OF SEEING THE NEW YEAR IN—SOCIETY'S NEW LAW: "AULD LANG SYNE" AT THE SAVOY RESTAURANT.

A thousand guests sat down to supper at the Savoy on New Year's Eve and saw the New Year in amid a scene of boisterous enthusiasm. A choir of boys sang "Rule, Britannia," and after midnight struck the company at all the tables joined hands round the room and sang "Auld Lang Sync."

Everything is now being transferred to the restaurant, and even the New Year's Eve ceremonies, once domestic, are celebrated in public.

A NEW WINTER SPORT: THE FIRST MOTOR-SLEIGH.

PHOTOGRAPH BY MOUNT STEPHEN.



AN ADDED ZEST TO SLEIGHING: THE MOTOR-CAR ON RUNNERS.

Our Illustration shows the first practical success in this departure, and is the invention of two Englishmen now resident in America, where the climate offers every facility for sleighing. The sleigh is fourteen feet in length, and approximately five feet above ground, the runners being twenty-two inches high. This space allows ample room for the necessary transmission gear beneath the car. It is propelled by means of a spiked wheel, which is specially designed to find its own footing within twelve inches, thus enabling the sleigh to run over all kinds of rough roads. This model has a 12-h.p. motor, and on hard snow can attain a speed of thirty-five miles per hour. There is no vibration.

A MERRY LITTLE
PONY SLEIGH.

WHERE THE SNOWSTORM DELIGHTED MAN AND BEAST.



SWITZERLAND IN ENGLAND: TOBOGGANING NEAR BUXTON.

Our Buxton Correspondent writes: "Tobogganing in the Peak District becomes each year more popular. The large photograph was taken on Manchester Road, Buxton. This road is entirely given up to the sport while the snow lasts, the traffic being diverted. When the track is in good condition, the pace when nearing the bottom becomes terrific. The local authorities build a huge bank of snow at the bottom and gravel the track for many yards, to prevent the toboggans running into the cross-road below."

Photographs by Topical Press.



1. THE POLAR CEAR ENJOYS THE SNOW. 2. THE SEA-LION IS NOT UNHAPPY. 3. THE CANADIAN MOUNTAIN SHEEP IS DELIGHTED. 4. THIS STORK WAS NOT SO COMFORTABLE.

HOW THE STORM WAS ENJOYED AT THE "ZOO": CREATURES THAT REVELLED IN THE SNOW-AND OTHERWISE.

The Polar bear was the most delighted person of the Zoological Gardens when the snow came down on Christmas night, and for a time he almost forgot his captivity. He had many companions who shared his pleasure, but also, of course, many others who did not. Severe weather is always a time of extra vigilance to the Curators of the Gardens.

A 2ND SERIES OF THE WORK OF THE GREATEST FRENCH ETCHER.

ETCHING BY PAUL HELLEU; REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION OF MR. F. E. COE.



FROM BOTH SIDES OF THE WORLD: FOREIGN NEWS SNAPSHOTS.



A GREAT SANDBANK THAT HAS APPEARED IN THE RHINE.

REMOVING THE SANDBANK FROM THE RHINE.

IS THE RHINE DRYING UP? THE EXTRAORDINARY LOW WATER IN THE RIVER.

For some years past the water of the Rhine has been shrinking, and a huge sandbank has appeared near Biberich. This has been a great obstruction to boats and barges, and accordingly building contractors are being allowed to cart it away -[PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE BERLINER ILLUSTRATIONS GESELLSCHAFT.]





THE CASTLE BEFORE THE FIRE.

THE CASTLE AFTER THE FIRE.

A FAMOUS DUTCH TREASURE-HOUSE BURNT DOWN: THE CASTLE OF WYCHEN.

The Castle of Wychen, famous for its collection of pictures, miniatures, old books and curiosities, was burnt down on December 12. Nothing was saved except a box holding some silver.

The owner of the Castle, the aged Baroness van Kempenaer, was rescued with great difficulty.



EARL GREY AT THE DECORATION OF THE QUEEN'S MONUMENT BY SCHOOL-CHILDREN, TORONTO.



EARL GREY OPENING THE RACES OF THE ONTARIO JOCKEY CLUB, TORONTO.

THE SOCIAL DUTIES OF A POPULAR GOVERNOR-GENERAL: EARL GREY IN CANADA.

PERILS OF SNOW ON THE RAILWAY: THE ARBROATH DISASTER.

Photographs by Geddes, Illustrations Bureau, and Nors.



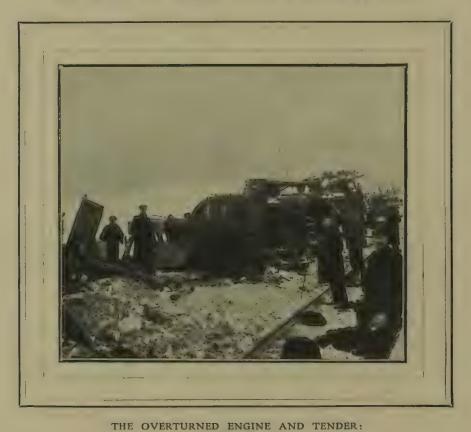
THE GREAT BREAKDOWN SQUAD AT WORK AT ELLIOT STATION.



THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER: THE WRECK-STREWN LINE.



THE REMAINS OF THE EXPRESS THAT DID THE MISCHIEF: THE OVERTURNED ENGINE AND TENDER.



A FRONT VIEW.



WHERE TWENTY-ONE PEOPLE WERE KILLED: THE WRECK OF THE END CARRIAGE AND GUARD'S VAN OF THE LOCAL TRAIN.



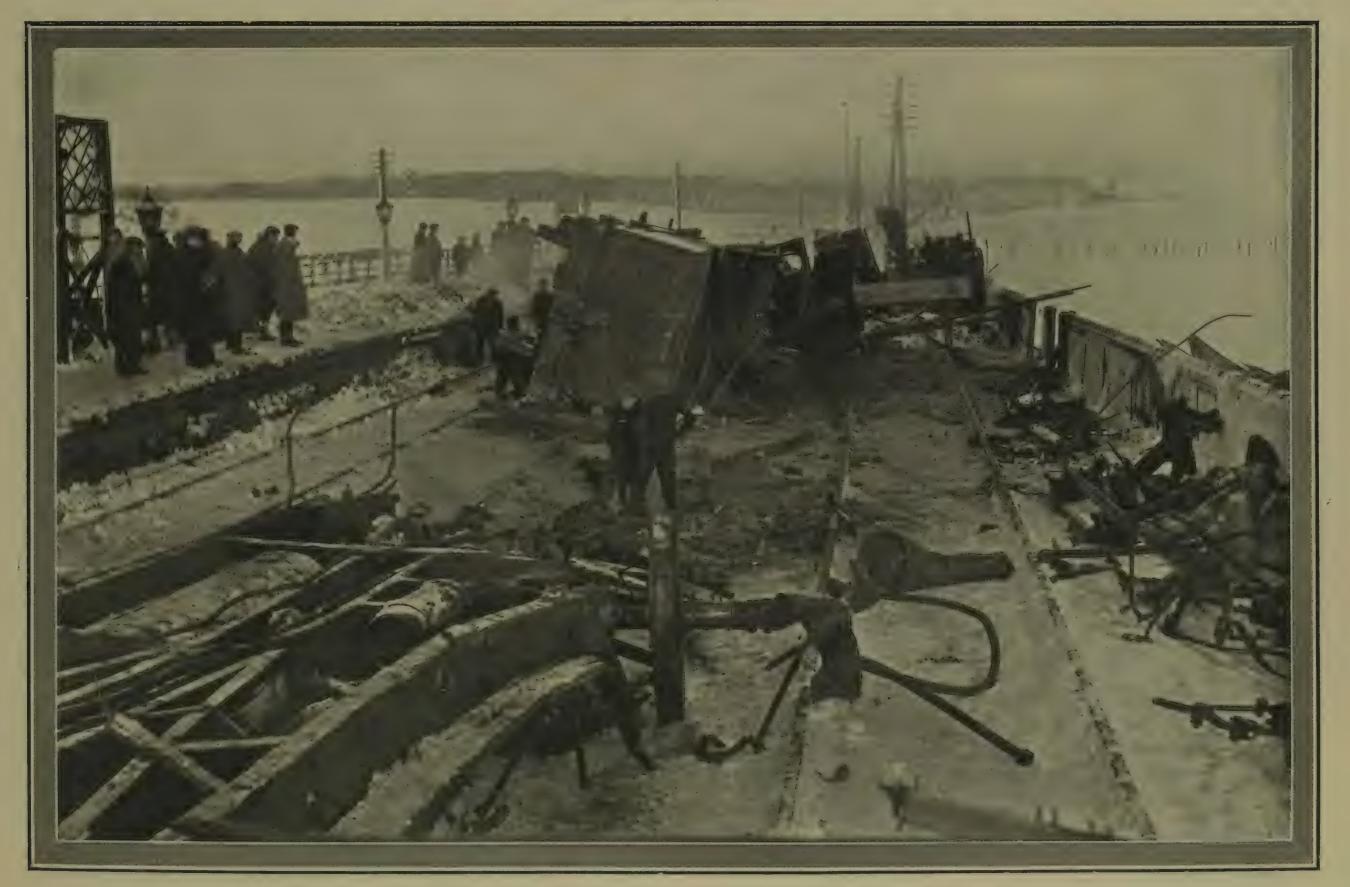
WHERE THE DEAD WERE FOUND: DÉBRIS OF THE LOCAL TRAIN AND CARRIAGE.

The driver of the express was unable, owing to the blinding snowstorm, to see the local train until he was just upon it. He kept his head and applied the brakes, but it was too late. When the engine was overturned the driver was himself thrown into a snow-drift, and escaped almost unhurt, but the fireman was pinned down under the tender and could not be rescued for many hours.

He did not live long after he was got out. The guard's van and last carriage of the local train were telescoped by the impact.

PERILS OF SNOW ON THE RAILWAY: THE TERRIBLE DISASTER IN SCOTLAND.

PHOTOGRAPH BY VALENTINE, DUNDER.



WHERE TWENTY-ONE PEOPLE LOST THEIR LIVES: THE DERAILED EXPRESS ENGINE AND THE WRECK OF THE LOCAL TRAIN AT ELLIOT STATION, NEAR ARBROATH.

The Scotch Express for Aberdeen, which left King's Cross at 11.30 on the night of the 27th, reached Arbroath shortly after eleven on the following morning. The train had reached that point with great difficulty owing to the blizzard, and could not get any further. During the afternoon it was accordingly decided to send the express back to Dundee or Edinburgh. When it had

gone two miles southward it dashed into a Caledonian local train, which had been brought to a standstill at Elliot Station. Twenty-one persons were killed, and twenty-two injured. Mr. A. W. Black, M.P. for Banffshire, one of the passengers in the local train, died of his wounds. The fireman was pinned under the overturned tender for hours, and died when extricated.

HOW SNOW IS MANAGED ON THE CONTINENT: WINTER HYGIENE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL PRESS: DRAWING BY H. W. KORKKOPK FROM A SKEICH BY E. HOSANG, OUR SPECIAL ARLIST IN BERLIN.



A RACE IN THE SNOW: HOW GERMANS HARDEN THEMSELVES.



SNOW-MANAGEMENT IN HOLLAND: CLEARING A FRIESLAND CANAL.



BERLIN'S EFFICIENT SNOW-PLOUGH IN THE STREET.



DISCIPLES OF "HARDENING": SNOWBALLING IN A STATE OF NATURE.

The efficient methods of the German and Dutch in dealing with a heavy snowfall present a striking contrast to the utter breakdown of London's clearing arrangements during the recent storm. The German snow-plough leaves a hard, clean passage where our salt and fire-hose left only a wretched quagmire. In order to keep the Dutch canals clear of snow an army of thousands of sweepers is realy to get to work at the very shortest notice. Our pictures of the hardy disciples of the simple life have a curious interest at the moment, because the ex-Archduke Leopold Ferdinand is just now at variance with his wife, the former Mile. Adamovics, the singer, because she has joined a colony of Nature's children at Ascona. These enthusiasts believe in the least possible amount of clothing, no shoes and stockings, and they dwell in little wooden huts.



SANDALS AND SIMPLICITY - SO FAR: DISCIPLES OF THE SIMPLE LIFE TAKING A WINTRY WALK IN BERLIN.

Beelin has lately seen the foundation of another of those amusing societies which believe in the promotion of health by dispensing with shoes and stockings. The Berlin nature-enthusiasts, however do not go the whole hog, and when they make a pilgrimage through the streets in order to commend their methods, to the less enlightened, their bare or sandalled feet are in curious contrast to their otherwise conventional dress. The sect is called the "Kneippians," from their founder, Pastor Kneipp.

SWITZERLAND IN LONDON: HAMPSTEAD GOES TOBOGGANING.

DRAWN BY W. RUSSELL FLINT.



MOONLIGHT TOBOGGANING ON PARLIAMENT HILL.

The best tobogganing-ground around London is Parliament Hill, the top of which is four hundred feet above the sea-level. There is a slope of several thousand yards towards the bandstand near the Highgate Ponds, and on the appearance of the snow, Parliament Hill was crowded with every sort of toboggin from the perfect C-nadian model to the adapted herring-box. At least 5000 persons were on the hill every afternoon, and the fun was kept up by moonlight until quite a late hour.

DEMOCRATIC WINTER SPORT: "OPLEGGEN" ON A DUTCH CANAL

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.



WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF RANK: A CHANCE-COMPANY OF SKATERS WITH THE ICE-POLE.

When the Dutch canals are frozen it is very usual to see these long queues of skaters careering from village at a speed of about twenty miles an hour. They are mustered by someone who possesses an "ysstok" (a pole about eight feet long). He holds it out and invites anyone to "opleggen," or "lie up," with him. He finds himself immediately surrounded by other skaters, who take hold of the pole, and when it fails, still further extend the queue by linking hands. Class distinctions are forgotten, and representatives of every rank may be found in one of these flying columns.

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Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
Softens Hard Water.

So Vivifying after Cricket, Motoring and other Sports.

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UEEN ALEXANDRA is a great lover of books, and has given numbers of them as presents. She is particularly fond of presenting Lord Tennyson's poems. She knew the great poet personally, and honoured him with much affection. When her Majesty gives a book for a present it is almost always beautifully bound specially to her order. Bookbinding is a branch of art which traditionally is patronised by royal personages. The unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots and her equally hapless grandson, Charles I., owned some of the most beautiful bindings extant; while Queen Elizabeth and the Georges also patronised the highest skill of their respective periods in this direction. The British Museum contains a number of exquisite specimens of Museum contains a number of exquisite specimens of Museum contains a number of exquisite specimens of these old regal bindings. One which was long there on loan was recently taken out and sold by auction for nearly six hundred pounds. It was Mary Queen of Scots' "Geography Book," and the cover was exquisitely decorated with an interlaced design of palm-branches and geometrical lines, with the motto inscribed in the centre, "Sa vertu matire." Due consideration showed that these words are an anagram on the name of Marie Stuart. One of Charles the First's books in a fine binding was recently sold for over first's books in a fine binding was recently sold for over £600 at the auction of the Duke of Sutherland's library from Trentham. The cover was old blue morocco, tooled all over with the English rose and the fleur-de-lis. One day, no doubt, Queen Alexandra's bindings, as well as the equally beautiful ones often ordered by the King, especially from the Guild of Women Binders, will be engrarded as library treasures descended from our century. regarded as library treasures descended from our century. An almost priceless treasure for a collector of the twenty-third century would be the Sandringham Visitors' Book, exquisitely bound in purple morocco, tooled with the royal coat of arms, and containing the autographs of most of the celebrated

Queen Alexandra's book-plate is a very fine design. It was drawn under her own supervision. There is a border of British oak leaves and roses, within which, on one side seen the castle o Elsinore, associated by Shakspere's genius with Hamlet, and on the other side are depicted the noble towers of Windsor. A row of books runs across the bottom, together with a pile of volumes of musical compositions, bearing the names of several of her Majesty's favourite composers and authors. Three of her dogs are depicted as if keeping guard over the volumes. Across the top of the design is written the score of the opening bars of Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet."

people of our era.

Amongst the Bills proposed but not carried in the Autumn Session of Parliament was one to provide that in future no women shall be employed as barmaids. The pre-sent ones are not, if this Bill passes, to be excluded from their work, but no more are to be allowed ever to take up the occupation. On this matter there are arguments on both sides, and while domestic servants are so scarce, it is difficult to moved by the hardship of women being arbitrarily shut out from any other occu-

"Cannot they pation. be cooks and housemaids—it would be better for them than standing behind bars!" is the natural comment. Still, to close by a mere whimsical law an occupation in which thirty thousand women are now engaged is a very serious and doubtful step, and one on which the women concerned and their relatives ought to have a say. There is no evidence that barmaids are more likely than any other class of women to fall victims to driple and intrat is really in the minds of the victims to drink, and what is really in the minds of the people who want them to be done away with is probably rather the idea that the absence of girls from behind the bars will make those places less attractive to young men.

A VELVET VISITING - GOWN.

This is a handsome costume carried out in mulberry-

coloured chiffon velvet, the folded corsage trimmed with

bands of art embroidery and the sleeves, cut in kimono fashion, similarly finished

It is always amusing to see the developments of the fashions as a season progresses. The models that are put forth at the commencement of the new season may or may not be accepted, but it is very certain that after a few weeks the really fashionable woman will be wearing some development of the original idea that at the

beginning was not foreseen, and that the smaller purses of her middle-class sisters cannot obtain till the grande dame has done with the idea and is passing on to fresh woods and pastures new. This winter it has been the hats that have been most remarkably altered from their primary indications. The smartest Parisian new hats are covered with plumage in a most extraordinary manner. The feathers are such as were duly described here at the beginning of the change; they are sometimes magnificent curied ostrich plumes, sometimes the new uncuried ones, but most frequently, in the case of the hats under notice, the feathers are simply of the barnyard order. Perchance the bird is the pheasant into although the chance the bird is the pheasant, who, although he is not exactly kept in the barnyard,

is almost as much a domestic fowl as a hen, for he is brought up by hand by the keeper, and when loosed comes trustfully to feed on the very lawn of the man who will presently go out and shoot the bird; or the plumage may be that of the Christmas gobbler; but very often the waving feathers in question are from the tail of the king of the poultry yard simply. Well, the abundance of this sort of feathers on these now most, fashionable hats is placed so as absolutely to cover the entire top of the heavy theory in the property of the property of the sound of the of the shape; there is a bit of brim to be seen; but for the rest the hat is literally 4 smothered in "feathers. Sometimes the feathers are richly shaded, those of some rare foreign bird or artificially dyed in rich tints to look like Impeyan pheasant, and

so on; and when a great conglomeraescent plumes ranges itself allover a green felt hat with a low crown and a wide brim, or when a golden brown waving plume decorates a hat of a more sombre brown tint, or when a cascade of feathers, shaded from grey to emerald green, overruns and droops down to the wearer's shouldersfrom a grey-soft felt hat—well, the effect is decid-edly smart. Whether morally censur-able is another

Colour, too, ist sometimes rather brilliant

on the new chapeaux, and the latest shade is a bronze yellow which has a deep golden tone in its depths. A big velvet bow or a wing of this rather peculiar colour lightens up a brown or navy blue hat to much advantage. This curious shade has a name equally novel; it is topaz brulée, if you please. The new shades called in a general way wine and mulberry are also in detail of many varieties, and are much used. Touches of bullion again are a feature of the hats that gives good ture of the hats that gives good effects. A band of gold or silver braid round the base of the crown gives determinate colouring to the minor tones that suit our dirty skies and damp atmosphere best, in winter. Shot ribbons are another innovation of the season on hats and with gowns that are not too pronounced

in their own right; and in other ways a dainty mingling of colours in the hat trimming produces a lightening effect. Thus, a hat in silver-grey felt is prepared for wearing with a costunte of grey chiffon velvet by the addition of three moderately long feathers in pink, grey, and pale green tespectively; these are set in a cluster at the right side and fall backwards over the hat, mingling their tips on the back hair above a cachepeigne of grey tulle; the hat so bedecked is a long narrow shape, and the front of it is swathed with a soft ribbon in which are repeated the three colours used in the plumes. A violet velvet picture shape, again, is trimmed with ostrich feathers all over the crown in three shades of purple, from amethyst to royal purple; and the wide brim is lifted at the left side by a bandeau covered with folds of shot mirror velvet, the tones going from heliotrope to pink.

A few smart model hats that may already be disporting their charms on the Terrace at Monte Carlo or the

Promenade at Nice may well be described, for although these hats are still built in the current styles, it is always possible to glean a little idea of the trend of fashion's fancy for the future by the Paris millinery prepared for the Riviera. A toque in pale blue panne is only a little more oval than the turban shape, and has the crown flatly covered with the panne, while the brim is of the folded material. The trimming consists of four very full but not extremely long white ostrich feathers, placed so as to sweep over half the crown and to turn under the brim above the ear, at which point the tips meet the ends of the cache-peigne that is covered with purple and blue flowers having silver hearts—name have they none, but they are a little like

AN "EMPIRE" PARTY FROCK.

A very suitable design for a pretty maiden in her early teens is this white silk muslin frock; it is adorned with appliqué lace butterflies, and has belt and shoulder-straps of coloured velvet.

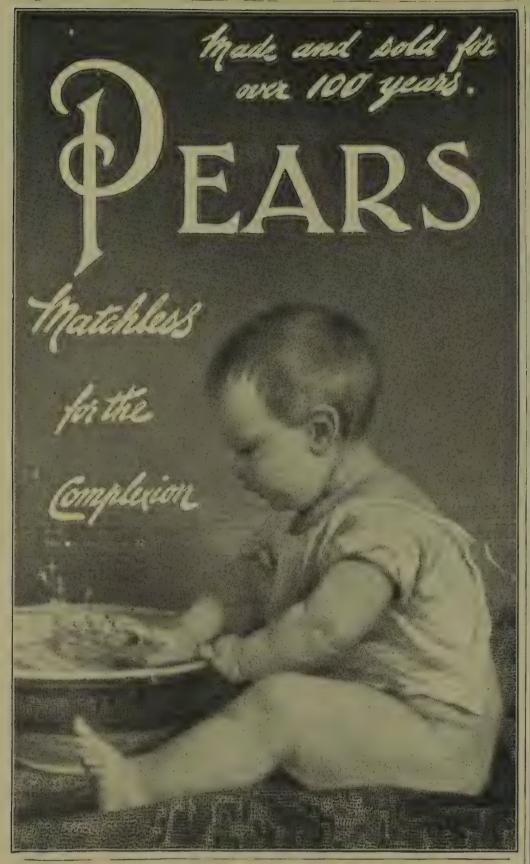
roses in form. Then there is a wide white hat which is also covered with velvet-a delicate cream it is actually, not dead white—and leaf-green tulle surrounds the crown and lifts the shape a little at the left side; the further trim-ming consists of two large ostrich feathers, shaded from white to leaf-green, which fall over the right side of the hat, appearing very prettily against the cheek immediately behind the ear, in con-sequence of the tilt given of the hat over to the side where the plumes are drop-ping. In pale grey crinoline comes another wide - brimmed picture shape, and this is adorned with a full wreath of pink and purple roses all round the base of the crown, and grey paradise plumes floating back from the front over to the back of the crown. A Nattier blue toque of crumpled straw also appears, with a band of silver tissue round the narrow brim, a single crimson rose at the exact front, and for the rest deft folds of shaded blue satin ribbon tucked in the straw foldings in and out indescribably.

The modern corselet dress is a very satisfac-tory style to be worn in conjunction with a fur coat, for suitably light is the most fashionable completion to the upper part of a corselet gownthat is, a blouse or guimpe in lace. The lace may be dyed to match the colour of the

skirt; to have this dyed lace is quite the newest mode, or it may be just cream or ecru, as suits the skirt's colour. It is, either way, a soft, becoming, feminine looking, and comfortable finish to a corselet. Talking of lace, dyed and otherwise, reminds me to mention its newest vogue—for indoor caps! Under the title of "a boudoir caps!" a ways much glorified sort of nighteen has been vogue—for indoor caps! Under the title of "a boudoir cap," a very much glorified sort of nightcap has been put before the feminine world. The shape is simplicity itself; there is a piece of lace loosely gathered round so as to enclose the back of the head, and this is edged with a full and softly falling frill of lace to rest on the front part of the hair. A ribbon of dainty tint conceals the point of junction. The original notion is to wear the boudoir-cap with a breakfast négligée invente or gown a garment of comfort that the middle jaquette or gown, a garment of comfort that the middle-class housewife has not yet taken to, but that is com-monly slipped on by fashionable women for early morning wear in the privacy of the home circle or the boudoirkind of tea-gown, but less elaborate. Anything on the head is so becoming that it would not surprise me to see presently "the boudoir cap" appear at afternoon tea. Some thirty years ago, as old photographic albums show, dainty little mob-caps were worn with afternoon dress by smart young matrons, and, no doubt, were found very becoming, as they would be again, for some-thing on the head is always decorative.

With the New Year comes the looked-for sale at Messrs. Walpole Brothers' Linen House, 89 and 90. New Bond Street. A large reduction is made in prices for these bi-annual sales by Messrs. Walpole, as they are the actual manufacturers, and desire to clear off their surplus production, even at a sacrifice, to keep their looms at work in Ireland. The firm have the advantage of being both the producers and retailers, so that there is no middle profit to pay. Table-cloths, and servicetes no middle profit to pay. Table-cloths and servicttes, household linen (including some exquisitely embroidered lace bedspreads), cushions, handkerchiefs, and ladies' underclothing, are all depicted most attractively and at remarkably low prices in the sale catalogue, which win be sent on application.

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THE MEXICAN

Prevents the Hair from falling off.

Restores Grey or White Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOUR.

Being delicately perfumed, it leaves no unpleasant odour.

IS NOT a dye.

Should be in every house where a HAIR RENEWER is needed.

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THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

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depends largely on the ease with which it can be assimilated. The "Allenburys" Cod-liver Oil is made in our own factories by special and distinct processes. It can be borne and digested when ordinary Cod-liver Oil is refused "It is a great boon to get such an oil."-Practitioner.

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When the children were eight months old their mother wrote:

"It is wonderful to see how well my three babies are getting on-I am sure it is due to Mellin's Food."

In a later communication she declares:

"I cannot help recommending Mellin's Food, when the results are so satisfactory."

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Contrast this last photograph with the first and you have living evidence of the wonderful dietetic value of Mellin's-the food that is absolutely devoid of starchy constituents; that requires no cooking, and can be made to perfection in one moment; that is a complete and ideal diet for a baby from the day of its birth right on through early childbund.

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We will send a sample, quite free, and with it-on request-our interesting 86 page book, "The Care of Infants." Address: Mellin's Food, Ltd., Peckham, London, S.F. Address: Mellin's Food, I.td., Peckham, London, S.E.

MONTE CARLO.

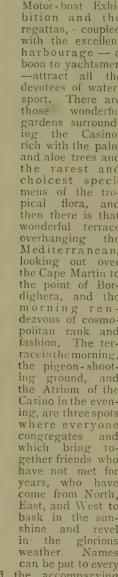
WHEN cold, frost, and fog prevail in northern latitudes, there is considerable consolation in

the idea that trains almost as luxurious in their accommodation as the hotels which have monopolised the patronage of tra-vellers within the last few years, are ready to convey those who are seeking milder climates, ingmilder climates, with spring in winter and a clear sky with bright sunshine, to the shores of the everblue Mediterranean. The Riviera grows more in favour every year and the ease year, and the ease with which the somewhat long and formerly tiring journey can be undertaken has brought down each year numbers of visitors who distribute themselves along the charming coast-resorts which lie between Hyères and the Italian frontier. Cannes and Nice shared with Mentone at one time the patronage of the foreign colony, but of late years the Princi-pality of Monaco has adapted itself for the reception of that influx of visitors who have found that Monte Carlo was warmer than Nice and even Mentone, and that the programme of

amusements elaborated by the management of the Société des Bains de Mer de Monaco offered more attractions than could be found elsewhere. Hotels have been built responding to the desire of those who turn their

backs on all establishments of this kind which are not fully up - to - date. Houses have replaced the orange and lemon groves, with apartments to suit almost every purse, and there are plenty of villas within the Principality attractions which are offered in the Casino, with its concerts unequalled in Europe, its theatrical and operatic performances, there is a continuation of choice performances in the Palais des Beaux-Arts, which unites

all the best works of artists and sculptors. The Motor-boat Exhibition and the regattas, coupled with the excellent harbourage — a boon to yachtsmen -attract all the —attract all the devotees of water-sport. There are those wonderful gardens surrounding the Casino, rich with the palm and aloe trees and the rarest and choicest specimeus of the tromens of the tro-pical flora, and then there is that wonderful terrace overhanging Mediterranean, looking out over the Cape Martin to the point of Bordighera, and the morning rendezvous of cosmopolitan rank and fashion. The terracein the morning, the pigeon-shoot-ing ground, and the Atrium of the Casino in the even-ing, are three spots where everyone congregates and which bring together friends who getter friends who have not met for years, who have come from North, East, and West to bask in the sunshine and revel in the glorious weather. Names can be put to every





THE TERRACE, MONTE CARLO.

for the accommodation of those wishing to pass the season in a spot justly famous for the manner in which its natural advantages have been developed and enhanced by a lavish hand. Setting aside all the face shown on the terrace, and the accomparying photograph, taken at early morning, will reveal the features of more than one well-known celebrity from the ranks of society, art, music, and the drama.





Dog Grates.

For beauty of finish, distinctiveness in design and exquisite workmanship, "Carron" Dog Grates are considered the finest extant. Many are creations of eminent artists engaged at Carron over a century ago, when art in iron received such high expression. Supplied in various styles and sizes to harmonize with any scheme of room decoration.

Write for No. 54 Dog Grate Catalogue.

ARRON (OMPANY Carron, Stirlingshire.

Showrooms—London (City) 15, Upper Thames Street, E.C.; (West End) 23, Princes Street, Cavendish 'quare, W.; Liverpool—30, Redcross Street; Manchester—24, Brazennose Street; Bristol—10, Victoria Street; Newcastle-on-Tyne—13, Prudhoe Street; Glasgow—125, Buchanan Street; Brimingham—Guildhall Buildings, Stephenson Street; Dublin—44, Gra ton Street; Southampton—Town Quay (The Old French Prison).

The Order of the Bath.



A complete milk and farinaceous Food. easy of digestion, most agreeable to take, simply and quickly made.



This Diet is recommended for general use in place of ordinary milk foods, gruel, &c., and is particularly adapted to the needs of DYSPEPTICS, INVALIDS, and the AGED. Being largely predigested it is easy of assimilation. A cup of the "Allenburys" DIET is useful in the forenoon between meals.

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For those who cannot readily digest milk the "Allenburys" DIET is a welcome substitute, as it does not cause indigestion and flatulence.

Although the "Allenburys" DIET is a food for ADULTS and is quite distinct from the well-known "Allenburys" Foods for Infants, yet it is also of great value as a restorative food for young children, especially during convalescence.

> In Tins at 1/6 and 3/- each, of Chemists, &c. A large sample posted on receipt of 3 penny stamps.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Lombard St., London.



THE PLAYHOUSES.

"ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA." AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

THERE have been many beautiful scenic productions at His Majesty's Theatre during the past decade,

but Mr. Tree may fairly be said to have eclipsed his own records of spectacular splendour in his present revival of "Antony and Cleopatra." His setting of the play is rich with all the gorgeous colour of the East, but it is also marked by consummate and

never - failing taste and in-straint. The close-clinging Egyptian robes of Cleopatra and her attendants, the court of gold and marble in which the Oriental women languish beside the fish - pools, to scene on Pompey's galley a after the meeting of the three masters of the world the tage gradually darkens and thunder rolls, the moonlight effects "within the Monu-ment" wherein Cleopatra dies, all convey an impression of majestic simplicity. Not need one quarrel with the tableau of the "Sphinx," which serves as prelude and epilogue of the tragedy, though Shakspere was never a symbolist. The one stagepicture which seems unnecessary at His Majesty's-unnecessary because it only realises what is fully de-scribed in the text. "The Return of Antony to Alexandria," presents such beautiful arrangements of lights and tints, and isso superbly grouped and managed, that would regret its excision. Of the acting of the play it is not possible to speak quite so favourably as of the mounting. Mr. Tree, who emphasises overmuch the moral weakness and sensualism of Antony, suggests the charm but not the physical force of Cleopatra's lover; with many delicate touches he with many delicate touches he

reveals to us the epicurean and poetic sides of Octavius's rival, but he fails to show us the man's soldierly greatness or his enormous vitality. Nor is Miss Constance Collier's Cleopatra quite convincing, although surpassingly beautiful in appearance. In a merely passionate episode, like the Queen's interview with the messenger, the actress rises to the occasion, and her emetion is true also in

the great death scene; but Cleopatra's subtler phases, the pretences and stormings and jealousies, Miss Collies failed to grasp. The Octavius, again, of Mr. Basil Gill is too declamatory and boisterous, too lacking in craft and reserve. But Mr.Lyn Harding is a fine Enobarbus—his performance is beyond all cavil.

"CINDERELLA," AT HOLLOWAY AND NEW CROSS. The story of "Cinderella," which, when all is said, is the most dramatic of children's tales, is the subject of

very charming Cinderella appears in the person of Miss Daisy Revett, and the Holloway cast contains several first-rate comedians. It would be unpardonable to omit mention of Cinderella's crystal coach, which, drawn as it is by tiny ponies and illuminated by small electric lights, is always greeted by Holloway audiences with the greatest enthusiasm. The pantomime of the Broadway Theatre, New Cross, owes its chief charm to the Cinderella of Miss Lucie Caine, who indeed strikes at the outset the note of

refinement which makes itself heard throughout the entertainment. Not that there is any lack of merriment in this version of the story, with Mr. Eric Farr playing the impecunious Baron and Mr. Fred Cary grimacing and posturing funnily as his page. Agreeable variations on the ordinary scenario are a fairy forge (where Cinderella's slippers are made) and a cavern of crystals, both of which, as presented at the Broadway, make very beautiful pictures.

"ALADDIN," AT CLAPHAM JUNCTION AND THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

"Aladdin," too, is doubly represented in the suburbs this year. At the Shakespeare Theatre, where some very pretty scenery illustrates the market-place, the magic cave, the palace, and the orange grove, in which the plot of the story is mainly laid, chief honours are won by Miss Winifred Hare, an Aladdin who may defy competition whether as singer or dancer, and Mr. Mark Melford, author of the pantomime "book," whose impersonation of the widow provokes roars of laughter. The Crystal Palace pantomime this year also deals with the adventures of Aladdin, and a very lively and hilarious entertainment

Mr. Bannister Howard has managed to secure. Despite the small size of his stage, he has contrived some very striking spectacular effects, and the ballets, for which Miss Lottie Store's troupe are responsible, deserve the fullest commendation. A most energetic company has been engaged for the production, of which Mr. Arthur Poole as Abanazar, Mr. Alf Passmore



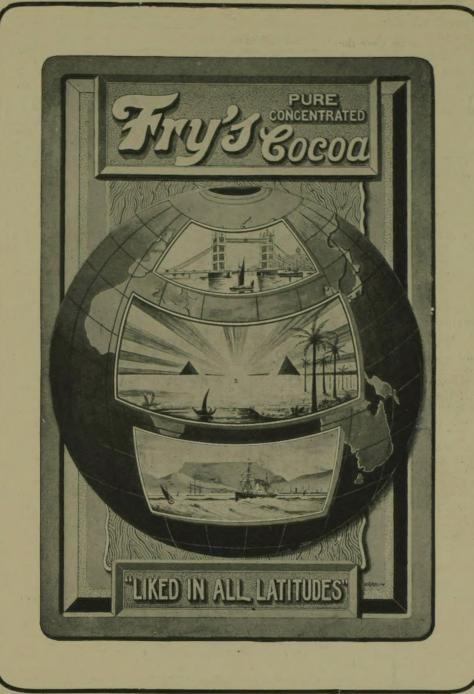
AN ENGLISH LIFE-BOAT RESCUES JAPANESE: THE STRANDING OF THE "AWA MARU" NEAR REDCAR.

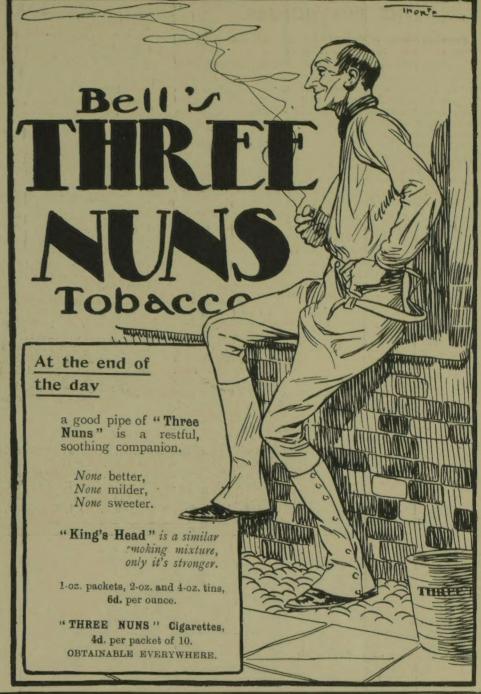
The "Awa Maru," a Japanese liner, ran ashore in a blinding hailstorm upon the West Scar Rocks about a mile off Redcar Promenade. The local life-boat and fishing-cobles effected a most gallant rescue of the crew, numbering 120, and the two passengers.—[Photograph By ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.]

both the Holloway and New Cross pantomimes. At the Marlborough Theatre, Holloway, the treatment of the nursery legend is quite up to comic-opera standard, and a pleasant innovation in the version adopted there is an arrangement by virtue of which the rôles of the heroine's step-sisters are taken by ladies, Miss Gracey and Miss Tingle proving how advantageous is this change. A















as the Widow Twankey, and Miss Lily Gullick as the Princess, are the most conspicuous members.

"BABES IN THE WOOD" AT FULHAM AND WOOLWICH.

Charming scenery, rollicking fun, and just the right amount of pathos are features of Mr. Arthur's "Babes in the Wood" pantomime, which is delighting patrons of the Grand, Fulham. Its most attractive stage picture is the woodland scene into which the Babes, sweetly portrayed by the Sisters Herbert, are inveigled; its most laughable moments are furnished by the Poluski Brothers, who make the most truculent of villains; while the sentiment of the story obtains full recognition at the hands of Miss Marguerite Broadfoote, a winsome hero; and Miss Lily Black, a pretty Maid Marian who can both act and sing. "The Babes in the Wood" story has also provided a merry pantomime at the Grand, Woolwich, in which the Brothers Harrison, who represent the robbers, have extremely funny mock-burglary and tight-rope "turns." Mr. Frank Lawton whistles with all his old skill; Mr. Fred Lincoln proves a quaint Suffragette school-dame; and the scenic effects are worthy of a West-End theatre.

The supremacy of Bond Street and its tributaries in the matter of art-shows is once more in question. The managers of the new International Art Gallery have opened their very interesting first exhibition so far afield as King William Street. Their exhibition is interesting because they have contrived to get from their artists—and the list is a remarkable one—some of their very best work. From Mr. Melton Fisher they have obtained a charming little study of a head, equal, at the least, to anything that he has shown for some time; from Mr. Buxton-Knight, the hero of a show-piece at the last Academy, two admirable landscapes; from Mr. H. Becker some lithographs that are original in handling and effect; and from the store-house, which seems well-nigh inexhaustible, of the world's Fantin-Latours, three delightful specimens of flower-painting. The most important of these is "Roses," a picture of a little world of blossoms bunched together.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Bishop of London has taken no holiday since the end of September, and it is to be hoped that he may now secure a few weeks' rest on the South Coast. A crowded congregation assembled on Christmas Day at Fulham Parish Church, where the Bishop preached from the words, "Mercy and truth are met together, righteousness and peace have kissed each other."

The Archbishop of York will visit Leeds on Jan. 17 in order to be present at the jubilee of the Church Institute. In his letter to the Vicar of Leeds (Dr. Bickersteth), the Archbishop says he will be extremely glad to be present, having known Dr. Hook intimately, and having, at Dr. Gott's earnest desire, travelled from London to be present at the latter's institution in 1873 by Archbishop Thomson.

Watch-night services are becoming every year more popular in all denominations. At Southwark Cathedral on Monday night a special service was arranged, with Canon Rhodes Bristow as preacher. Most of the larger Nonconformist churches arrange for New Year's Eve meetings. Among the Wesleyans these are usually crowded.

The external stonework of Canterbury Cathedral is in a very bad condition. The Dean and Chapter have spent £9000 on Bell Harry Tower, but it is now discovered that the east face is decaying and will require a heavy expenditure. It is understood that £32,000 must be raised in order to prevent the external stonework of the Cathedral from crumbling away.

The Bishop of Southwark and the Dean of Westminster, whose absence from their pulpits at Christmas was so much regretted, have now practically recovered from influenza.

The new Chairman of the Congregational Union, Mr. J. Compton Rickett, M.P., has entered on his term of office. He is a very acceptable preacher and platform speaker, and is the kindest and most hospitable of men. Mr. Compton Rickett has been for some years a deacon of the City Temple, and is a close personal friend of the Rev. R. J. Campbell.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Dec. 10, 1901) of the RIGHT HON. COLONEL EDWARD JAMES SAUNDERSON, P.C., M.P., of Castle Saunderson, Belturbet, Cavan, and 5, Deanery Street, who died on Oct. 21, has been proved by Captain Somerset Francis Saunderson, the son, Thomas Cosby Burrowes, and Arthur Trench, the value of the unsettled estate being £25,071. The testator gives £1000 and his house in London to his wife, and all real property, live and dead stock in Ireland, and £380 to his son Somerset. Under the settlement of the family estates he appoints £8000 to his three younger sons, subject to the payment of £200 per annum to his wife or the whole of the income should he predecease Major Longstaffe, and he further appoints to such sons £4000 and £2000 marriage settlement funds. In the event of his surviving Major Longstaffe and coming into the property left by Mrs. Longstaffe, then he gives £6000, in trust, for his daughter, Mrs. Head; an annuity of £250 and the use of the Longstaffe jewels and plate to his wife; £5000 to his eldest son, and £200 each to his executors. The residue of his personal property he leaves to his younger sons, Edward, Armar, and John.

The will (dated July 28, 1904) of RALPH GORDON

The will (dated July 28, 1904) of RALPH GORDON NOEL MILBANKE, EARL OF LOVELACE, AND BARON WENTWORTH, of Ockham Park, Woking, and Wentworth House, Chelsea, who died on Aug. 28, was proved on Dec. 22 by Mary Caroline, Countess of Lovelace, the widow, the value of the estate amounting to £380,976. The testator gives £30,000 to his wife, and £7700 is to be held in trust for her for life, and then as she shall appoint to the descendants of Peter, sixth Baron King, Anne Isabella, Baroness Byron, Byron Noel and Frank Noel. All the real and the residue of his personal property he leaves to his wife for life, and then to his children by her in tail general, but should there be no issue, then to his sister the Hon. Anne Isabella Noel Blunt for life, with remainder to his niece Judith Anne Dorothea Lytton and her children.

The will (dated May 25, 1966) of MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM SPENCER COOPER, of 44, Grosvenor Place, and Williamstown Lodge, Whitegate, Clare, who died on Oct. 1, has been proved by Captain George Leslie Poë.



Benger's Food soothes and invigorates—ensures tranquil days and restful nights.

How to prepare it-

1.—Mix slowly into a smooth paste one tablespoonful of the Food with four tablespoonsful of cold milk.

2.—Add gradually as you stir a breakfast-cupful of boiling milk or milk and water,

3.—Set aside for 15 minutes.

At this point Benger's Food digests as it cools.

The longer it stands the further the process of

4.—Pour into a saucepan and slowly heat, whilst stirring, till it boils. When sufficiently cool it is ready for serving.

Benger's Food is a natural restorative, dainty and delicious, highly nutritive and the most easily digested of all foods.

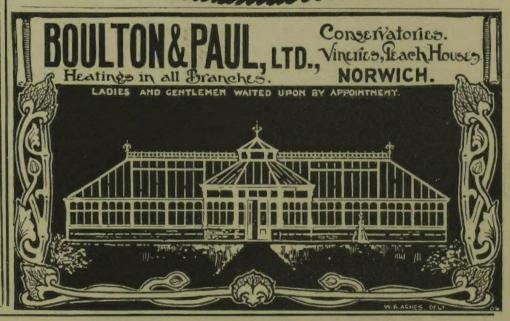
Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.



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BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, and Influenza; Cure any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption; Relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh.

Clear and give Strength to the Voice of SINGERS, and are Indispensable to PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

Soothing and Simple; CHILDREN can use them, as they assist Expectoration and relieve Hoarseness.

Ask for and obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," which, after fifty-six years' experience, have proved their value, having received the sanction of Physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

THE SUREST MEANS OF OBTAINING HEALTH.

DR. ANDREW WILSON'S IDEA.

DR. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., has just

DR. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., has just issued from the press an engrossing booklet which will set people thinking. In this booklet, "The Art of Living," he says:—
"Many people merely exist—they live in a state in which they may be described as being neither very ill nor very well. Persons in this state do not get the most out of life and they cannot attain to the best in the way of living. They cannot do their work in a and they cannot attain to the best in the way of living. They cannot do their work in a satisfactory fashion. Work which should be easily performed becomes a toil to them. As a writer has said, they feel 'the burden of living.' Now in a typical state of health living should be no burden at all.

"I should define health as that condition in which every duty of life is performed without pain or discomfort. Whenever we are ill we infringe, so to speak, this definition. The little ailment, equally with the serious one.

little ailment, equally with the serious one, implies pain to a certain extent, and it renders the sufferer a less effective worker. Besides, loss of health, or even feebleness, has its economic side. It entails loss of money, by reason of inability to discharge the duties that lie to our hand.

"Our first duty to ourselves is to check illness, if we can, at the outset. Suppose a person has 'run down,' as the saying goes, in his bodily health. He feels languid and

is easily tired.

"Probably he will be advised, and rightly, to take a 'tonic.' This in the main is good advice, but if there exists any preparation which can combine in itself the properties of a 'tonic' and restorative, and which at the same time can contribute to the nourishment and building up of the enfeebled body, it is and building-up of the enfeebled body, it is evident such an agent must prove of the utmost value to everybody.

"I have found such a tonic and restorative in the preparation known as Sanatogen. Recovering from an attack of influenza and suffering from the severe weakness incidental to that ailment, Sanatogen was brought under my notice. I gave it a fair trial, and the results were all that could have been deciral. desired. In a short time my appetite improved, the weakness was conquered, and without the use of any other medicine or preparation I was restored to health. It is preparation I was restored to health. It is this personal experience of Sanatogen which leads me to recommend it so strongly in all cases of weakness. I do not wonder, after my own experience (duplicated I may say in the case of friends), that medical men both at home and abroad prescribe Sanatogen in many instances of ordinary weakness as well as in those of actual disease.

ness as well as in those of actual disease.

"What is Sanatogen? is a query which may be answered by saying that it is in no sense a 'secret' remedy. Its composition is well known, otherwise medical men would not prescribe it. It combines two distinct elements, one *tonic* and the other *nutritive*. This is how Sanatogen comes to act specially as a brain and nerve tonic, bracing up the great nerve centres, and restoring them so that they will adequately discharge their duties in governing our frames."

The publishers of Dr. Andrew Wilson's little work are Messrs. F. Williams and Co., 83, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., and they are sending free of cost copies.

and they are sending free of cost copies of the booklet to every bona fide applicant who wishes to know all about Sanatogen, and names The Illustrated London News in his note of application. Sanatogen, by the way, is sold in packets at 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 5s., and 9s. 6d., and can be obtained from any chemist

any chemist.



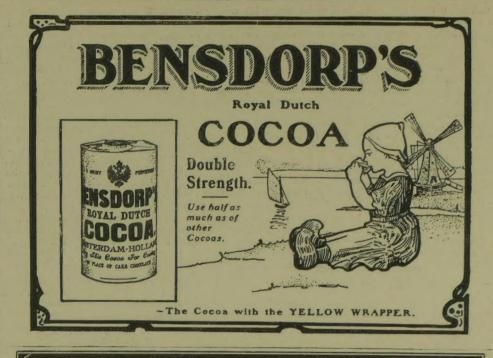
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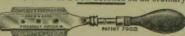
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R.N., and James L. C. St. Clare, the value of the R.N., and James L. C. St. Clare, the value of the estate being sworn at £306,613. The testator bequeaths £100,000 in trust for Henry Edmond Harvey and his issue; £30,000 each to Mrs. Mary Ann Harvey, Mrs. Adelaide Huband, and Kate Darley; £15,000 each to William K. Darley and Major George R. Darley; £14,000 to Henry Read Darley; £5000 each to Alfred E. Darley, Alice Green, and Maude Cleopatra Massie; £3000 each to Vice-Admiral Sir Edmund Poë and George Leshe Poë; £2000 each to Lady Poë and Mrs. Mary Charley Poë; and other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves to Mrs. Adelaide Huband. property he leaves to Mrs. Adelaide Huband.

The Scotch Confirmation of the trust disposition and settlement (dated Nov. 30, 1891) of COLONEL SIR ALEXANDER MONCRIEFF OF CULFARGIE, K.C.B., granted to Dame Harriet Mary Rimington Moncrieff, the widow, Robert Scott Moncrieff, and Gerard Alexander Mon-crieff, has been resealed in London, the value of the personal estate being £95,146.

The will (dated Dec. 8, 1905) of MRS. CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH MARY WALDO-SIBIHORPE, of 26, Princes

Gardens, Kensington, who died on Sept. 2, has been proved by Charles Chetwynd Ellison, the nephew, and Arthur Hamilton King, the value of the estate being Arthur Hamilton King, the value of the estate being £45.686 She bequeaths £4000 to her nephew Henry Richard Ellison; £3000 to her nephew William Reynolds Ellison; £2000 each to her nephews Frank Outram Ellison, Alfred Ashley Ellison, and Guy Morton Ellison, and to Florence Thorpe; £1000 each to her brother, the Rev. Charles Christopher Ellison, her sister Lang Shuttleworth, and her piece Charlesto King, and Jane Shuttleworth, and her niece Charlotte King; and other legacies. The residue of her property she leaves to her nephew Charles Chetwynd Ellison.

The will (dated Dec. 21, 1891) of MR. GEORGE OKELL, of Barrow, Chester, and of Liverpool, merchant, who died on Oct. 13, has been proved by Mrs. Alice Okell, the widow, Oswald Samuel Okell, the nephew, and George Okell, the son, the value of the property amounting to £53,683. Subject to a the property amounting to £53,683. Subject to a small legacy, the testator leaves all his property, in trust, for his wife for life or widowhood, and then for his children, large sums already given them to be accounted for.

The following are other important wills now proved-Mr. David Richards, The Salacres, Upton,

Mr. William Allison, solicitor, Louth, Lincoln. Rev. Henry Edward Beech, Broadlands, Rev. He. Malden

Rev. Henry Winchester. Henry Barnes Byrne, Milford House,

Samuel Algernon Beavan, Brynyrhydd, Llowes, Radnor.

Mr. Nicholas Hardcastle, Sydenham Terrace, Newcastle Lady Amabel Henrietta F. Kerr, wife of

House, Eaton Square Dame Amy Katharine Macnaghten, Bitterne

House, Winslow

Dame Anne Emily Russell, Woodeaton, Islip, Oxford

£2,633 £1,968

(06.580

£81,302

£65,112

£50,509

£42,832

£40,453

£26,278

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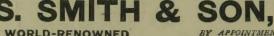
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